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VOL. XIX NO. 40- BOMBAY TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 17, 1931. PRICE ONE ANNA.

Gandhiji Leaves For Delhi In Response To Viceroy's Invitation.

MAHATMA-IRWIN PARLEYS TO TAKE PLACE TO-DAY.

Frank Heart To Heart Talk.

CHINTAMANI'S EFFORTS TO CONVERT GANDHIJI.

Gandhiji has left Allahabad for Delhi to see the Viceroy and have a heart to heart talk, before he takes further action, in response to Lord Irwin's invitation.

Peace emissaries—Sapru, Jayakar, and Sastri, have also reached Delhi.

The Governors of Bombay and Madras are at present at the Capital and it is likely that Governors of other provinces will be in Delhi in time.

The Premier and the Secretary of State for India are awaiting the results of the Irwin-Gandhi talks before announcing the next step in Parliament.

Though opinion is divided as to the outcome of the Delhi Conference one thing is certain: the next few days will remove the tantalizing uncertainty in political circles.

Dr. Sapru and Mr. Jayakar had two-hour conference with the Viceroy and they took forward to fruitful results of Irwin-Gandhi talks: Gandhiji would perhaps get more than one interview with the Viceroy to discuss the whole question fully.

LORD IRWIN.

MAHATMA GANDHI.

Mahatmaji's Assurance To "No-Tax" Victims

NEW DELHI, Feb. 16.

It is understood that Lord Irwin has replied to Gandhiji granting an interview for to-morrow or Wednesday. Mahatma Gandhi's letter sought an interview unconditionally with a view to having a frank talk, when Gandhiji would explain his position. Dr. Sapru, Rt. Hon. Mr. Sastri and Mr. Jayakar will have a long interview with the Viceroy this afternoon. Gandhiji is expected here to-night or to-morrow night.—A. P.

GANDHIJI LEAVES FOR DELHI

—:o:—

ALLLAHABAD, Feb. 16.

Mahatma Gandh left for Delhi by the Express in response to the Viceroy's invitation.

Mr. C. Rajagopalachariar left for Delhi by the Mail-to-day.—A. P.

Viceroy Invites Gandhiji

—:o:—

ALLAHABAD, Feb. 16.

Mahatma Gandhi has received a reply from the Viceroy inviting him to come to Delhi and meet him.—A.P.

Object Of The Interview

—:o:—

ALLAHABAD, Feb. 14.

The Allahabad correspondent of the "Hindustan Times" wires:—

I understand from a most reliable authority that Mahatma Gandhi has received an invitation from the Viceroy through Mr. Sastri to meet him in Delhi and discuss matters personally.

The invitation was the subject of discussion during the last two days among the Working Committee members, some of whom, it is stated, held that the Gandhi-Viceroy meeting would result in nothing, while others felt it would help clearing the Congress position and would, in fact, strengthen the Congress position before the eyes of the world.

Gandhiji, it is understood, will lay before the Viceroy his well-known five conditions laid in his statement just after the release and will ask the Viceroy to give a guarantee to the Congress that it would not stand committed to any decision of the Round Table Conference but would be free to discuss every point afresh.

A suggestion is being considered in Congress circles that an impartial tribunal consisting of foreigners should be appointed to enquire into the recent incidents connected with lathi-charges by police. The suggestion has not yet come up before the Congress Working Committee yet.

Sapru, Mr. Sastri and Mr. Jayakar lasted two hours. The interview was very satisfactory. Anticipations are that if both the Viceroy and Mahatma Gandhi meet in a frank spirit, recognising the facts and the constitutional position, a way may be found for truce and discussions at another Round Table Conference, when the Nationalist point of view may be forcefully represented in completing the picture drawn up at the London Conference.

Perhaps the issue centres round the point whether evidence of change of heart will be enough basis for a truce, or whether any definite actions are to be made the basis of discussion as proving this change of heart. If the former, the conversations are expected to prove fruitful immediately. If the latter, there may be a little delay.

CONFERENCE MAY DRAG ON.

It is expected that Mahatma Gandhi ma yhave to meet the Viceroy in more than one interview, and Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru and his two colleagues intend to stay five days here, to lend a helping hand in settling the matter. But whether the Irwin-Gandhi talks lead to peace or not, there is determination on the part of the Government to take the Round Table Conference discussions to their logical conclusions, and set up Committees to carry on the work. Considerable hope is, however, expressed that Mahatma Gandhi's interview with the Viceroy may yield results.—A. P.

GREAT SEND OFF TO GANDHIJI

—:o:—

Chintamani's One-Hour Interview

ALLAHABAD, Feb. 16.

There was a large gathering at the railway station this evening to see Mr. Gandhi off to Delhi. Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru and some members of the Nehru family came to the station to see him off.

A third class compartment was readily vacated by passengers when they heard that Mahatma Gandhi was travelling by the train. Mr. Mahadev Desai, Miss Slade and Mr. Pearylal, Mr. Gandhi's Secretary, accompany Mr. Gandhi. The train steamed off to cries of "Gandhiji ki Jai".

Mahatma Gandhi gave an interview yesterday to Mr. Chintamani of about an hour's duration.

Mr. Rafi Ahmed Kidwai returned from Delhi by the Mail but brought only the receipt for Mahatma Gandhi's letter and no letter.—A P.

NO GREAT HOPE OF SETTLEMENT.

—:o:—

NEW DELHI, Feb. 16.

(From Our Special Representative)

Great deal of interest centred to-day round the important con-

(Continued on page 5.)

FULL REPARATION FOR SATYAGRAHIS

—:o:—

Mahatmaji's Assurance To Farmers

AHMEDABAD' Feb. 16.

Mahatma Gandhi writes in a letter to a member of the Kaira District Congress Committee as follows:—"I intend to arrive in Kaira District at the earliest opportunity. Whatever be the nature of the compromise, for which there is little hope, an attempt will undoubtedly be made for a full reparation to the farmers who have entered the struggle."—A.P.

—:o:—

MAHATMAJI'S HEART IN BARDOLI AND BORSAD

—:o:—

Our Correspondent from Jalalpore sends the following translation of a letter dated February 11 written by Mahatma Gandhi to Sjt. Pacha Patel:—

"Received your wire. It was not necessary to send a telegram. My heart is roaming about in Bardoli and Borsad. It seems I shall be again arrested there.

But everything depends on God. Man may strive to achieve a thing. Only when God wills it, I shall be there.

My blessings to all men and women. Particularly let every one carry out his or her pledge."

VICEROY HAS TWO-HOUR TALK WITH SAPRU AND JAYAKAR

Outlook Hopeful.

NEW DELHI, Feb. 16.

The interview which the Viceroy granted to-day to Sir Tej Bahadur

NO GOVT. GRANTS TO COLLEGES.

—:o:—

Additional Police At Munshigunj.

DISCUSSION IN BENGAL COUNCIL

CALCUTTA, Feb. 16.

During interpellations the Education Minister answering question said a proposal to withhold Government grant to non-Government colleges was the outcome of financial stringency.

Calcutta University had already protested and the whole thing was under consideration of the Minister. Further said the Secondary Education Bill will be ready as soon as replies were received from the Assam Government. Home Member said the cost of additional police at Munshiganj was roughly Rs. 22,000.

The class of persons to be exempted from the punitive tax was under consideration.

During 1930 ninety dacoities occurred in the whole of Dacca District, whereof 26 in Munshiganj sub-division, three of which were "political".

Two Hindu women were fined Rs. 50 each in default one month's simple imprisonment for contravention of police orders in connection with picketing in burrabazar.—A.P.

Bhagatsing And Rajguru

—:o:—

The Police Commissioner of Bombay informed the "Chronicle" late at night that the statement appearing in "Sri Lokmanya" and "Kaliyuga" that Bhagatsingh and Rajguru are to be executed, was incorrect.

BHAGATSINGH AND RAJGURU

—:o:—

Called As Defence Witnesses

LAHORE, Feb. 16.

The Defence Counsel in the new conspiracy case has telegraphed to the Home Secretary, Punjab Government, requesting the stay of the execution of Bhagat Singh, Raj Guru and Sukhdev till they have tendered evidence in the case, as defence witnesses.

Counsel has submitted in the telegram that they are important defence witnesses because the prosecution has alleged that the accused were members of the revolutionary party of which the abovementioned three were leading members, and further, that the bomb outrage on the Viceregal train was decided by the accused in consultation with Bhagat Singh.—A. P.

PREMIER UNDECIDED

—:o:—

Awaiting Results Of "Peace" Talks

LONDON, Feb. 13.

No approach has so far been made to the leaders of the other parties by the Premier or Mr. Wedgwood Benn in connection with the next steps towards implementing the conclusion of the Round Table Conference, writes the political correspondent of the "Statesman".

There is to be an announcement in Parliament, but the Secretary of State does not yet know how or when it will be made; indeed, no such announcement is possible regarding a step as to which the Premier must, presumably, first make up his mind on the basis of the results of the conversations in India between Round Table Conference delegates and Congress leaders.

Lima.—The Prince of Wales and Prince George left for Arequipa by aeroplane and arrived there after four and half hours flight.—Reuter.

VICTIMS OF SUKKER DACOITIES.

—:o:—

Heart-Rending Tales.

REWARDS FOR BRAVERY GIVEN.

(From Our Correspondent.)

SUKKUR, Feb. 16.

The 14th Sindh Aryashammelan owing to much rain began on the 15th instead of the 14th though a grand procession paraded the town on the 14th afternoon. The noon was spent in informally meeting friends from villages that had been recently looted. In the evening an enthusiastic crowd gathered in Ram Mandal Hall where Prof. Tarachand delivered a lecture on present day problems and suggested that the solution of all troubles was in returning to the ancient spiritual ideals.

VILLAGERS' HEART-RENDING TALES.

Pandit Ramchandra Vidya Ratan spoke on the ancient glory and power of brahamcharya in a public meeting Seth Hundraj, contractor presiding. Villagers repeated woeful tales of their heartrending sufferings. Dewan Tulsidas described several details concerning the dacoities while appreciating the help given by some individual officers, showed how tardy and negligent the police and officers had been in general. Sjt. Viroomal Dilating on the cruel atrocities inflicted on Sukkur Hindus by the dacoits made a strong appeal to Hindus to rise upto the occassion and strengthen themselves.

REWARDS OF HRAVERY.

Professor Tarachand, Mangatram, Mah, Choithram were other speakers. Loongis were presented to Tilokchand and Garibdas for their bravery during the dacoities. The Sammelan session has began with the chairman's speech and is going on.

—:o:—

NATIONALISING COMMONWEALTH BANK?

—:o:—

In Case New Policy Not Carried Out.

LONDON, February 16.

Sydney.—Federal Australian Labour Party Executive has passed a resolution declaring that the East Sydney by-election should be fought on Federal labour platform and not on Lang's scheme.

The executive has also decided to instruct Federal Government to submit certain demands to Commonwealth Bank, in order to facilitate the operation of Mr. Theodore's financial policy.

Failing compliance, the Executive has urged that Party's plan for nationalisation of the Bank should be carried out. Executive has pointed out that repudiation of debt is no part of Labour's policy and it would be disastrous to fight East Sydnep bye-election on it.—A. P.

—:o:—

CONGRESSMEN'S OBJECTION TO PREMIER'S STATEMENT

CALCUTTA, Feb. 16

In the course of a conversation with Mr. J. M. Sen-Gupta, a member of the Congress Working Committee, who returned from Allahabad yesterday, a representative of the Associated Press gathered that the main objection of the Congressmen to the Premier's statement regarding the invitation to join tht proposed Round Table Conference to be held in India was that the British public had not yet realised that the immediate transfer of power to Indians in all departments of administration, including military and finance must be agreed to.

The Congress could agree to discuss ways and means of adjustment which meant a change, of old policy in the administration, but it could not agree to safeguards which pre-supposed the continuance of the present policy for the purpose of allowing so-called British interests to continue to pre-dominate in the new Constitution for all time to come.—A. P.

SANCHEZ GUERRA TO FORM CABINET.

—:o:—

Alba Refuses To Go To Madrid.

LONDON, February 16.

Paris.—Santiago Alba has declined request of Alfonso to come to Madrid and form Cabinet.

Madrid.—Sanchez guerra, formerly left Conservative leader, who was imprisoned in connection with abortive Valencia rising of 1929, has been invited to form Cabinet.—Reuter.

LIBERAL LEADER RECALLED FROM EXILE

LONDON, Feb. 15.

MADRID.—Catalan leader Cambo arrived and was received by the King who subsequently had conversations with General Berenguer and War Ministry. Cambo made a statement to the press that he had advised King Alfonso to accept the Government formed by members of the Left. King Alfonso is telegraphed to Santiago Alba, liberal leaders, who is in virtual exile at Paris to come to Madrid immediately. It is expected that he will request Alba to form Government. Popular feeling in favour of complete revision of the constitution which will greatly reduce the powers of the King is extremely strong and the impression is growing that King Alfonso is willing to surrender to the extreme left.—Reuter.

FIRST INDIAN KING'S COUNSEL.

—:o:—

LONDON, Feb. 16.

At the Judicial Committee of Privy Council, Lord Macmillan congratulated Mr. Bhugwandin Dube on his appointment as King's Counsel and said that he thought Mr. Dube was the first Indian practising as barrister to become King's Counsel.—Reuter.

Alba's Terms For Return

—:o:—

LONDON, Feb. 16.

Paris.—Santigao Alba interviewed by Reuter last night regarding King Alfonso's telegram refused to commit himself to a definite statement of policy but said that he would not return to Madrid without receiving an undertaking that the King would agree to the "modification of the traditional policy of the Spanish Monarchy."—Reuter.

Queen Of Spain To Leave For Madrid

—:o:—

LONDON, Feb. 16.

The Queen of Spain who came to London to see her mother Princess Beatrice when the latter was dangerously ill, leaves for Madrid to-day.—Reuter.

REPUBLICANS DEFY THE BAN

—:o:—

Police Charge Crowds

LONDON, Feb. 16.

Madrid.—Minor disorders broke out in various parts of the city yesterday. Meetings of Republicans were held, despite official ban and police repeatedly charged and dispersed crowds.

The King spent the day in receiving political leaders who submitted various ideas for the future Government.—Reuter.

R. T. C. AND AFTER.

—:o:—

Benn Working Hard.

LONDON, Feb. 16.

In the Commons, Mr. Benn, replying to Mr. Freeman, regretted that he was not yet able to make a statement on the plans for carrying on the work of the Round Table Conference.

Mr. Freeman urged expenditure in view of the delay of almost all previous negotiations.

Mr. Benn: "Yes, we are working very hard."—Reuter.

TOWARDS PEACE IN BENARES

—:o:—

Congress Leaders' Efforts

DANGER OF SCARE-MONGERS

BENARES, Feb. 15.

Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya, Shivprasad Gupta and Sri Prakasa who had gone to Allahabad to attend the Congress Working Committee meeting, have returned to Benares and are making efforts to secure peace between the communities. The District Magistrate's appeal to the citizens issued this evening says that the situation in the city is now rapidly approaching normal, that adequate police reinforcements have arrived and that armed police are posted day and night at every place, where there is any possibility of danger. A list of 'badmashes' is being prepared and arrests are being made. All responsible people of all shades of opinion are working hard to secure peace. "The only trouble that can now arise will be caused by spreading false rumours. Shops are opening in all the outlying portions of the city and it is expected that when Shivaratri is over, all the remaining shops will open. The main streets are absolutely safe for all kinds of traffic and Hindus and Mahomedans alike can proceed upon their business without any fear. Strong and determined measures are being taken to prevent looting and to ensure that the goondas of the city shall be adequately dealt with and prevented from disturbing the hitherto cordial relations between the two communities." Finally all persons are warned that people spreading false rumours are liable to prosecution.—A. P.

SURAT'S 8TH "DICTATOR" ARRESTED.

—:o:—

SURAT, Feb. 16

Mrs. Vilasavati Chandravadan Mehta, the 8th 'Dictator" of Surat District, who was appointed yesterdy, was arrested at 6 this morning, at her father's house.—A. P.

STOP PRESS.

SITUATION IN BENARES IMPROVES.

BOMBAY, Feb. 16.

The Collector of Benares wires to the Associated Press to-day "The situation in Benares has greatly improved to-day. Except in the area immediately adjoining Lala Lajpat Rai Road, shops are beginning to open. Only two cases of assault were reported in the course of the day. A conference took place between the Collector, Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya, Raja Motichand and the Chairman of the Municipal Board with a view to the re-opening of shops. A senior Deputy Magistrate has been entrusted with the task of seeing that food is available in all localities. The police continue to patrol the city day and night.—A. P.

—:o:—

STIFFENING THE CAMPAIGN OF BOYCOTT OF FOREIGN CLOTH.

ALLAHABAD, Feb. 16.

Dr. Syed Mahmud, General Secretary, Indian National Congress, has issued a press note on the boycott of foreign cloth through Khadi in the course of which certain rules and definitions are laid down for the furtherance of the campaign.—A. P.

NON-VIOLENCE IS OUR SHEET ANCHOR.

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The full name and address of the advertiser is required. Not necessary for publication. Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words "Apply Box No. ..... Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" to be paid for

Answers to Advertisements should be addressed as follows: Box Number. ... Advertisement Department. "Bombay Chronicle" Office Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements are destroyed after one month.

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WANTED—CLERKS, SUB-OVERSEERS, OVERSEERS, DOCTORS, LAW GRADUATES, ENGINEERS and TYPISTS to consult KAPOOR & COMPANY, Delhi.
A R4361.

WANTED—A SHORTHAND TYPIST with speed, good command over English, knowing Export-Import routine, moderate knowledge of accounts. Apply personally: CANJEE KHATOW CO., Yusuf Buildings, Churchgate Street.
A 4538.

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A R4560.

WANTED—An ASSISTANT SECRETARY for Varnashram Swarajya Sangh in Bombay. One believing in Sanatan Varnashram Dharma, having a good knowledge of English and any two of the Vernaculars: (Hindi, Gujarati and Marathi) with practice of taking shorthand notes and working on a Typewriter will be preferred. Apply stating terms: Box No. 683, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
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WANTED—TRAVELLING ORGANISERS to secure Retail orders for Swadeshi cloth. Pay Rs. 50 p.m. plus T.A. Cash security Rs. 100 essential. Apply with anna stamp M. S. MANMOHAN KUMAR, Mazagon, Bombay.
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A few district agents in Karnataka, Gujarat, Kathiawar and Khandesh and special agents on special terms to work in the City and Suburbs of Bombay. The candidates must be fairly educated and well connected and must possess some knowledge of this business. Eligible candidate will be taken on encouraging monthly allowance and liberal commission.

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APPLICATIONS ARE INVITED from respectable persons by a respectable Bank in Calcutta for the post of BRANCH MANAGER on a salary of Rs. 100—50—500 per month to open Branch Office in some important District towns in Bengal. Only those candidates who can keep Rs. 1,000 as fixed deposit and able to furnish property or personal security of Rs. 5,000 need apply stating qualification, age, previous experience, where domiciled, etc., to Post Box No. 2290, CALCUTTA.

Situations Vacant.

WANTED — A COMPOUNDER. See Dr. RANCHHODDAS PAREKH, Nagdevi Street.
A R4357

WANTED—Full qualified and probational NURSES for the Free Emergency Hospital. Apply: SUPERINTENDENT, C. P. Tank, Ladwadi, Bombay.

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PREDICT "THE WINNING HORSE". (Costs £1 or Rs. 15) in any Race-Course-Bet--Rightly Books by Money Order Editor "Guiding Star," COCANADA.
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WANTED—A GODOWN (subject to Petroleum acts) in Bombay, Suburbs, for storing 25,000 tins of Kerosine, packed in cases. Vicinity to Railway Lines or in Sewry will get preference. Apply Box No. 681, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
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25 per cent. discount will be granted in these columns to the manufacturers and dealers of bonafide Swadeshi goods.

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P R4559.

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P R4563.

N. PURUSHOTTAM, original Bombay Fortune-teller and Evil Counteracter, has retired and is observing silence for further progress. He will however help all through the post as usual if addressed with a reply envelop to N. PURUSHOTTAM, Natu's Hanuman Temple, Baroda.
(P)

Public Notices.

GOVERNMENT Announcements Legal and Public Notifications are published in these column at the following rates:—

	Per column inch. per insertion
1st Insertion	Rs. 7-8-0
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Mofussil Advertisers are requested to send remittance in advance and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their Advertisements in these columns or in the classified Short Advertisement columns.

THE BOMBAY COTTON BROKERS' ASSOCIATION, LTD.

NOTICE

IT IS HEREBY NOTIFIED that the ADJOURNED GENERAL MEETING of the Association will be held on THURSDAY, the 19th February, 1931, at 12 noon (S. T.), at the Registered Office of the Association situated at 16, Shaikh Memon Street, Bombay 2, to transact the business following:—

AGENDA:—

"To consider the Report of the Cotton Contracts Act Committee and to submit a proper reply thereto to the Government of Bombay."

By Order of the Committee,
RATILAL T. THAKKAR,
Hon. Secretary.
Bombay, 15th February, 1931.
2541

Public Notices.

NOTICE BY THE PRESIDENT, DISTRICT LOCAL BOARD, BOMBAY SUBURBAN DISTRICT.

Programme of the stages of Election of:—

(1) Members of the School Board representing special interests and
(2) Remaining members of the School Board.

	Date and hour. For Special Interests.	For remaining Members.	Place.
(1) Receipt of applications from Candidates.	On or before 7th April, 1931.	On or before 7th April, 1931.	Office of the Dist. Local Board Andheri.
(2) Receipt of Nomination papers.	27th April, 1931, from 1 p.m. to 5 p.m.	28th April, 1931, from 1 p.m. to 5 p.m.	do.
(3) Scrutiny of Nomination papers and disposal of objections.	27th April, 1931, after 5 p.m. (No adjournment.)	28th April, 1931, after 5 p.m. (No adjournment.)	do.
(4) List of valid nominations to be prepared under the President's signature and affixed in the President's Office.	27th April, 1931, from 5 p.m. and after the scrutiny is completed.	28th April, 1931, from 5 p.m. and after tht scrutiny is completed.	do.
(5) Recording of Votes.	7th May, 1931, from 3 p.m. to 5 p.m.	7th May, 1931, from 3 p.m. to 5 p.m.	do.
(6) Counting of Votes	7th May, 1931, after 5 p.m.	7th May, 1931, after 5 p.m.	do.

NOTE:—The forms of nomination papers and voting papers can be obtained on application in this Office.

S. S. NAIK,
President,
District Local Board,
Bombay Suburban District.

Office of the District Local Board,
Bombay Suburban District,
Andheri, dated 13th February, 1931.
2540

NOTICE BY THE PRESIDENT.

DISTRICT LOCAL BOARD, BOMBAY SUBURBAN DISTRICT.

The term of office of the School Board, Bombay Suburban District, expires on 31st March, 1931, and a new School Board will have to be established from 1st April, 1931. I have accordingly fixed 7th May, 1931, 3 p.m., as the date and hour of the Elections which will be held in this Office at Andheri. In exercise of the power conferred by the Bombay Primary Education Act IV of 1923 and the rules framed thereunder by Government Notification No. 2534, dated 10th October, 1924, I hereby invite applications so as to reach this Office on or before 7th April, 1931, from persons willing to be elected as members of the said School Board representing special interests as under:—

	No. of Elected Members.
(1) Persons experienced in Education (Vide Rule 17 (1))	(1) 1
(2) Women Do. Do.	(2) 1
(3) Representatives of minorities (Mahomedans) Do. Do.	(3) 1
(4) Do of Backward class Do.	(4) 1
(5) Do. of Depressed classes Do.	(5) 1
(6) Do. of Municipalities Do. Do.	(6) 2
(7) Do. of Notified Area Committees Do.	1

The applicants are required to give an account of their qualifications and to produce evidence that they are eligible for election under Rule 13 of the Rules aforesaid.

Any further information or explanation required can be obtained personally from this Office during office hours on all days except Sundays and holidays.

S. S. NAIK,
President,
District Local Board,
Bombay Suburban District.

Office of the District Local Board.
Bombay Suburban District,
Andheri, dated 13th February, 1931.
2539

NOTICE

IT IS NOTIFIED HEREBY to the public that the partnership firm of Messrs. VALABHDAS SUNDARDAS & CO., which was trading in woollen blankets and shawls at Mulji Jetha market has been DISSOLVED as from Aso Vad 30, s.y. 1986 and all its partners have retired from that date from the said firm. None of them have the right of using said Company's name while starting new business.

VALABHDAS SUNDERDAS & CO.
Bombay, 31st Jan. 1931.
4561

PUBLIC NOTICE.

We, the undersigned, do hereby give this Public Notice that the Partnership subsisting between Messrs. D. J. PATEL & CO., of the one part and Mr. LAXMIKANT CHHAGANLAL TRIVEDI of the other part, jointly carrying on business of manufacturing Soaps in the name and style of the Eastern Soap Works at Delisle Road, from 1-1-1931 has been DISSOLVED by mutual consent on and from 12-2-1931 and we, Messrs. D. J. Patel and Co., are now the Sole Proprietors of the said business, and the said Mr. L. C. Trivedi has now nothing to do with the said business.

D. J. PATEL & CO.
2543

Legal Notices.

NOTICE

ESTATE OF GULBAI WIDOW OF MUNCHERJI DADABHOY DADYSETH DECEASED

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that all persons claiming debts or liabilities affecting the estate of the abovenamed GULBAI, widow of Muncherji Dadabhoy Dadyseth, deceased, who died at Bombay on or about the 6th day of November, 1930, and the Probate of whose Will having effect throughout the Presidency of Bombay was granted on the 13th day of February, 1931, to our client MR. MUNCHERJI NUSARWANJI CAMA, of Bombay, one of the executors mentioned in the said Will of the said deceased, are hereby required to send in their claims to the said executor at the office of Messrs. Dastur & Co., his Attorneys within one calendar month from the date hereof at the expiration of which time, the said executor will hand over the assets to the persons entitled thereto having regard only to the claims of which he shall then have notice.

Dated this 16th day of February, 1931.

A. B. SUTARIA,
For Messrs. DASTUR & CO.,
Executors Attorneys.
Ismail Building,
Hornby Road, Bombay.
2544

INCOME-TAX & SUPER-TAX

Statutory Statement Of Account Prepared, Audit of Books of Firm UNDERTAKEN.

B. L. THOSAR.
PUBLIC ACCOUNTANT.
136-137, Kalbadevi Road,
BOMBAY.
Telephone No. 22237.

Auction Sales.

CRAWFORD & CO.,

SALE WILL BE HELD AT HATNUR.

Auction sale of the leasehold interest in the lands at Hatnur, Banshendre and Bhokhangaum villages of the Chalisgaum Taluka of the East Khandesh District the property belonging to the Estate of Sir James W. Malcolm Deceased and formerly known as Captain W. A. Kerr's Estate.

Under instructions from Mr. A. E. Blair the constituted attorney and Indian Administrator of Sir Michael Albert James Malcolm of Balbedie and Innerteil Baronet the Sole Executor named in the Will of the late Sir James W. Malcolm, Messrs. CRAWFORD & CO., will sell by public auction on Sunday, the 22nd February, 1931 at 12 NOON (S.T.) AT the TRAVELLER'S BUNGALOW, HATNUR, the right, title interest of the Indian Administrator in the above Estate. The lands admeasuring roughly about 3,252 acres and 3 gunthas are held under a perpetual lease dated the 20th May 1,864 granted by one Subhanrao bin Laxmanrao Jadhavrao Jagirdar and Wagholikar at a fixed payment of about Rs. 1,017-7-8 every year (Rs. 584-12-0 to the Jagirdar for rent and Rs. 432-11-8 for Local Fund cess which entitles the holder to recover from the occupants full Government assessment amounting to Rs. 4,615-13-0 or thereabouts per annum. The sale of the property will be held as a whole or in separate lots as under:—

VILLAGE HATNUR.

LOT NO. 1.
Survey Nos. 98 to 107.

LOT NO. 2.
Survey Nos. 103 to 117.

LOT NO. 3.
Survey Nos. 118 to 124, 154 to 156.

LOT NO. 4.
Survey Nos. 378, 379, 382, 385, 286, 335 to 337, 157 and 158.

LOT NO. 5.
Survey Nos. 162 to 165, 243, 338 to 342.

LOT NO. 6.
Survey Nos. 343, 344, 166, 185 to 190 and 203.

LOT NO. 7.
Survey Nos. 204 to 210, 242, 244 and 255.

LOT NO. 8.
Survey Nos. 256, 257, 280, 281, 345 to 348, 282 and 283.

LOT NO. 9.
Survey Nos. 330 to 334, 343, 344, 349, 355 and 356.

LOT NO. 10.
Survey Nos. 357 to 366.

LOT NO. 11.
Survey Nos. 367 to 376.

LOT NO. 12.
Survey Nos. 377, 383, 390 to 393, 380, 381, 387 to 389 and 384.

VILLAGE BANSHENDRE.

LOT NO. 1.
Survey Nos. 51, 69 to 71, 52, 56 to 58, 60 and 61.

LOT NO. 2.
Survey Nos. 62, 63, 76, 81 82, 59 63, 142, 143 and 64.

LOT NO. 3.
Survey Nos. 65, 73 77, 91, 89, 66, 67, 85, 86 and 79.

LOT NO. 4.
Survey Nos. 80, 83, 90, 106 to 108, 117, 123, 124 and 128.

LOT NO. 5.
Survey Nos. 129 to 131, 144 to 146.

VILLAGE BHOKHANGAUM.

LOT NO. 1.
Survey Nos. 30, 31, 42 and 43.

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A First National Picture

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Is British Empire Breaking Up?

"No," Says Wilson Harris, "If Empire Is To Men Association Of Free Peoples"

(BY H. WILSON HARRIS).

The American public, so I learn from a letter recently received about some addresses I have to give in the United States, is highly concerned about whether the British Empire is breaking up.

Interest in that question is intelligible enough. There are many developments in the British Commonwealth calculated to perplex even the sympathetic outsider.

There is the difference of opinion between the Dominions and the British Government about tariffs at the Imperial Conference.

There is, of course, before all things, India.

There is Palestine.

There is the appointment of an Australian to be Governor-General of Australia, on the advice not of the British but of the Australian Cabinet.

There is the long controversy about the future of our African colonies and the respective rights of the natives and the white settlers there.

That selection will do for a start, though it comes nowhere near exhausting the problems the Commonwealth has before it to-day. No intelligent student of history in St. Louis or Minneapolis can be blamed for asking, whether with satisfaction or alarm, if this is the beginning of the end. The Empires of the past have arisen and fallen to vanish at the end "like wrecks of a dissolving dream." There is a cycle, a periodicity, in the affairs of men, and this Empire is predestined fatality at its appointed time to go where the Empires of Alexander and the Caesars went.

ASSOCIATION OF FREE PEOPLES.

So runs the argument that the intelligent Virginian may spin all too lightly. As an argument it is worth precisely nothing. History does repeat itself—sometimes. But the law of variation and development is far more constant than any law of repetition.

Even if the British Empire were comparable to the Roman there would be no ground for assuming that its destiny must be the same. And in fact, the British Empire is like no other that has ever gone before it or that exists in the world to-day.

The slow but sure evolution of voluntary federation of free peoples—a federation upward, be it noted, from the more elementary relationship of mother-country and partially subject colony, not a drawing together of independent peoples already standing on a common plane—is something unique, and no speculations about its future can be based on comparisons with other federations essentially different.

But our American critic is right in this at least, that the British Commonwealth, perhaps without realising it itself, is facing full one of the crises of its existence. Differences at the Imperial Conference matter little, despite the alarmists of the clubs. The mark of mutual understanding is the freedom to differ without fear of divergence degenerating into bitterness. The appointment of Sir Isaac Isaacs raises delicate problems, psychological as well as constitutional, but the basic fact about the Commonwealth of to-day is that so long as its constituent parts are peopled predominantly by a common stock they will be capable of the necessary give and take in their relations with one another, and the underlying and enduring bonds will hold.

What makes the crisis of to-day is that we are moving for the first time to a free federation of self-governing peoples sprung no longer from a common stock. That is not quite a sudden leap. We forge on by stages, improvising as we go. We have had for centuries the French in Canada and the Dutch in South Africa, and the consciousness of greater difficulties with the latter bears out the conviction that the next step in the Commonwealth's expansion will be the most momentous it has taken yet.

In the glittering pageant of coronation processions, and in the grim and tragic pageant of the war, the Empire has faced the world as an impressive whole. India, Malaya, Uganda, Jamaica take their place beside the mist-wrapped island to which they admit allegiance and the newer Dominions that have pioneered where they aspire. It is splendid, but it is essentially unreal. Or rather it is real as a phase, but wholly unreal as an enduring state.

INDIA—AND AFRICA.

We know that now of India, at all events. Between free union and dissolution no choice remains. Either India takes her place as an equal member of a Commonwealth transformed into something more spacious and more inspiring by her free partnership, or all endeavour to keep 300 million people in what they consider subjection against their will must be abandoned. Fortunately, the tide is setting where it should set.

After India, Africa, and Africa is the harder problem of the two, for there can be no question in most of Africa yet of any native franchise (though it a franchise has existed in Cape must not be forgotten that such Colony for 80 years). A relationship already established between the white man as employer and the black man as employed has created labour problems that call already for the most delicate handling, and the industrialisation of great mining areas makes the problem about ten times as difficult as if it were merely a question of coffee or sisal plantations.

And to that is added the further complication of the sharp divergence in matters of native policy between Great Britain and a self-governing British Dominion on African soil.

The crisis these problems present is not to be minimised. But neither is the magnitude of the goal beyond the crisis. A Commonwealth in which the brown man takes his willing place in full and free citizenship beside the white is something immeasurably higher than any empire of the past. The gradual advance of the black man to the same companionship will mean, if it comes, something higher still.

So the question, "Is the British Empire breaking up?" finds its answer. Not breaking up, but growing up.—"News Chronicle."

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GANDHIJI IN FRES CO.

—:o:—

An American Tribute

Dr. Sudhindra Bose writes to the "Hindu" from Iowa:—

Mahatma Gandhi is being painted in true fresco in the million-dollar home of the New School for Social Research at New York City, the first true fresco which the great metropolis has ever had. The work is being done by a distinguished painter, Mr. Jose Clement Orozco.

A true fresco is painted upon the wet plaster and becomes a part of the wall, thus differing from all other mural paintings and involving a difficult technique. So far there are only two other examples of true fresco in the United States.

In the New School for Social Research, there are five frescoes. The one which has attracted the most attention is the one portraying Mahatma Gandhi in deep contemplation. At his right are symbolised English rulers and English soldiers, while behind him the world looks on with great expectancy.

Who is the greatest man of the world to-day? To whom does a discerning citizen of the world point as the man of the year? The current issue of the New York weekly news-magazine, "Time," prints the picture of Mahatmaji in colour on its front cover and declare that though in jail, he is the "Man of the Year." He is shown sitting cross-legged, reading a newspaper. The journal explains that for Mr. Gandhi, not thousands but millions of individual Indians are taking individual punishments which they could escape by paying what his Majesty's Government calls "normal taxes."

Under the heading "India's agrarian revolt," the Chicago "Daily Tribune" discusses the land tax conflict in India. In explaining why the Indian farmers are leaving their land rather than settle with the collector, the paper says in part:

"Their normal life was precarious, hardly above the line of actual want all the time. As refugees their condition is regarded as desperate, but experience with the accustomed hardships has prepared them for the new. Primitive methods of production along with rents, taxes and debts made the average native farmer in many districts the virtual slave of circumstances. He has next to nothing to lose in revolution and nowhere else to look for any hope.

"There could not have been much wisdom in a Government ignoring agrarian conditions which offered revolt as the only escape from destruction along with painful work. Taxes imposed upon people who barely get enough for even an insufficient subsistence led to insurrection. A man with only one shirt and nothing but a shirt is likely to stake it on the chance of getting something better. If he loses he hasn't lost much.

"Tax collection which drives people from the edge of destitution into the depth of it will create both a physical and a moral problem for the Government and censorship will not be found effective as a cure for it. Gandhi is driving Great Britain into uncomfortable quarters."

The editorial philosophers of the Chicago daily also observes that the Liberals of England are standing up as stoutly as crusted Tories against the cause of India and higher humanities. "Gandhi has chosen a powerful weapon and even the English Liberals damn him for it. He is breaking down the moral justifications of the empire which have always waved bravely in the face of malcontents and critics. Occasionally a passionate Nationalist breaks away from his restraints and takes a shot at an official, but the heaviest blows are dealt by the inert arms of passive victims. They may not conquer the military, but they are destroying the moralists."

NEW VICEROY.

Most of the American journals are agreed that the Viceroyalty of India which will be tackled by Lord Willingdon, a man of 64 will be no soft job. In theory he will have the most desirable political appointment in the world. He will receive a salary greater than that of the President of the United States and live in mediaeval grandeur and magnificence. A Viceroy is a potentate who entertains with splendour in Delhi and Simla, dines off plates of solid gold, presides at durbars and elephant processions and has plenty of good times. That, however, is not the whole picture.

A few of the American journalists who have taken the trouble to look behind the scenes, feel that the Viceroyalty of India at this hour is likely to be of its kind. Says the Des Moines the hardest and least desirable job "Register."

"As long as Viscount Willingdon is in India, he will be sitting on dynamite. And not all the dynamite will be figurative. He will be an unwelcome guest in a desperate nation, and no amount of ceremony or polite palaver at Delhi can hide that fact.

"If, as Lord Irwin appeared to do a year ago, he tries sincerely to solve India's problems by making warranted concessions to the Nationalists, he will find—as Lord Irwin did—that he has no support from London or from the British officials in India. If, on the other hand, he continues the present rule of staves and machine-guns, there will be hell to pay for another five years.

"To hope that Lord Willingdon can please both the Indians and the British would be to hope for a miracle. The probability is that, like his predecessors, he will recognize the buttered side of the bread quickly enough, and that the Indian Nationalists will have plenty of occasion for continuing civil disobedience."

A CHAIR OF INDIAN CULTURE.

—:o:—

The following letter appears in the London "Times":—

Sir,—We are of the opinion that it is imperative, both academically and Imperially, that Indian cultural studies should be represented by the dignity of a chair in at least one English university. We regard this as a necessity, not only in order that an understanding of India may be nurtured in England, but that Indian students, under the discipline of expert teaching, may be led to the study of their own environment and so to a proper appreciation of it and its problems. The teaching we have in mind would be founded on a scientific basis, historical, archaeological, and anthropological, and would include the fine arts as well as the industrial crafts, their distribution, development, and technology.

Such a chair would be a fitting complement to existing chairs of Sanskrit and Indian languages. The necessary material is to a large extent already accessible in the unique collections at the British Museum, the India Museum, South Kensington, and the India Office Library, which provide unrivalled opportunities, not only for such teaching, but for advanced research. Moreover, Indian cultural studies would thus take their rightful place with classical archaeology, Egyptology, Assyriology, and general anthropology. We are of the opinion that a representative committee should be called into being as soon as possible to discuss this important matter in detail.

We are, &c.,
HENRY BALFOUR.
ATUL C. CHATTERJEE.
GEORGE F. HILL.
ERIC MACLAGAN.
GEORGE MACMUNN.
W. G. CONSTABLE.
ELLIS H. MINNS.
W. ORMSBY-GORE.
WILLIAM ROTHENSTEIN.
C. G. SELIGMAN.
GILBERT T. WALKER.

January 17.

THE LAST DITCHERS

—:o:—

Too Late

The "Star" writes:—

Lord Lloyd and Mr. Churchill have jumped in to the assistance of the once-Conservative Press. We are losing India, they tell us. The Round Table Conference has "surrendered" the Empire. In accents of passion and horror, and no doubt with deep conviction, they warn us of the terrible thing that has been done. If their presumption were right their warnings would have some meaning in them. But the profound mistake they make is to think that we can hold India in the sense in which we used to do. These last-ditchers of the Conservative Party are acting under the impression that we can hold a Continent of 320 millions in the way Mr. Churchill holds his little estate at Westerham where he builds up his bricks and fries his sausage. In their sense India is lost already, gone beyond recall. The mere suggestion of holding any "possession" in the way in which a man holds a farm puts us out of court in the eyes of the world from Democratic America to Soviet Russia. Mr. Churchill and his like could not subdue Ireland by "blood and iron," even though events gave them the chance to try that criminal enterprise. They gave in with the same lamentations that they are uttering to-day. We do not deny that in many ways India may suffer from her desire for freedom. She may lose and we may lose. But if India has made up her mind to be a nation, there is no power that could be mobilised in the world of to-day to stop her. Mr. Churchill and his friends are too late. When the Conference was called as a "Round Table" Conference the doom of their point of view was sealed. India has been called in to take a full share in deciding her future. That leaves people who hold the point of view of Mr. Churchill and Lord Lloyd on one side.

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ALONG BOMBAY'S PAVEMENT

:o:

MOODS AND MEMORIES OF TRAMPING ADVENTURES

(BY A. A.)

The sombre, shady Harvey Road slumbered as ever in its magic atmosphere of an arboreal roof. Its "gulamohurs" stood dark and dusty greeting each other above, awaiting the transforming touch of Summer's alchemy when their buds would burst forth into a riot of bloom.

* * * * *

The morning shone brilliant and dazzling and even the indolence of Harvey Road looked lit into the powerful brilliance. The motor cars speeding along heightened the aspect of leisureliness of its pavement and brought out its cadences. It was silent except for the uneasy noises of those devils of mechanical hurry. And out of this strange silence of a noisy city came the road-menders song or ditty, slow, leisurely, pathetic with all the pathos, sad with all the sadness, of which those poor, honest slaves of toil are capable.

* * * * *

The toilers' song with its symphony of voices rose and swelled in its fine, lusty rhythm as the heavy roller moved with the effort of muscular strain. The gentry in Harvey Road did not crowd in their windows or balconies when the road-menders ditty soared up in the still air and touched a chord or two of some wayfarer's heart. No press-notices are published of those road-side ditties sung by sweat-covered, hired labourers who mend our roads and sing slabs of stone up builders' scaffoldings; no sphisticated ear is attracted by this beautiful music which is as spontaneous as the laws of rhythm, the mercenary, unsympathetic world in which these humblest slaves of an industrial civilisation move does not pause to be moved by the song that at once fulfills the supreme purpose of its being by affording an outlet to the most cherishable of humn gifts and alleviating the pain of material poverty and enforced toil.

* * * * *

Nor, thank God, do the singers, so pathetically simple and unassuming, expect to receive popular applause for the performance that is in itself a necessity and pleasure. Do they not, in a way, discharge the function that Dosteivski delnes as the creative artist's? The artist, he says is like the pregnant woman: he simply "must" create, find an outlet for that which struggles for expression. That is why the road-menders ditty is so powerful in effect, inspiring and sad, challenging and reproachfull. There is hope in them and faith that, time and again, save humanity from rushing down the depths of degradations. They save our humanity for us: they awaken in us the cry of consciousness of the corrupt vile forces of our fall: I can easily believe although genius has defended slavery (and I shall assert quite convincingly, "from its own point of outlook") it was this canker that ate up the fine flour of beautiful, antique civilisations

* * * * *

These ditties move me strangely and I surrender myself to the memories that rise out of certain events of a tramping life. One merely feels the force of that complex emotion. One recalls the miles of beautiful dusty roads covered with some companion in the loneliness of hill tops and their barren slopes. The roads remained neglected, risky and we rode our push-bikes in the heart of that loneliness. The silence and sullenness of that cruel landscape, so impressive and expansive, crept into our hot thumping hearts. We would rest when we could by the roadside refreshing ourselves with what we had to persuade ourselves into drinking as tea on the evidence of a few sodden, brewed out tea-leaves: and the only satisfaction one concocted out of this ritual of tea-drinking was the saving grace of charity that brought our famished devil of a "restauranteur" the sense of earning a miserable, if honest, living.

* * * * *

And we would descend along the treacherous but fascinating curves of a hillock into the ruts of a road that took us to the town. It was here on the outskirts of this town that we often encountered those other toilers who would walk with the patience and grace of peasants. Those women, young and old, whose roots had gone deep in the soil. The twilight enveloped us and we would slacken the speed of our wheels without allowing the brakes to make the creaking noise. The waves of silence would assail us and I would prick my ear to drink in the music of those silence-still words that would thrill me all over. They used to be spoken slowly those words of prayer addressed to Our Lady. They were unintelligible to me but they were fragrant with the perfume of holy incense: they came out of the heart of faith—faith such as those poor, motherly womanly hearts can carry. I always found a soft expression in the eyes of those toilers and felt myself happy with the happiness of a guilty but pampered child when they regarded me with soft maternal beauty. They were so soft, they haunted one, the reproach, the agony, the poison of bitterness burnt in my veins: we share the shame of their martyrdom: its glories are theirs.

WHAT WILL SATISFY INDIA

Swaraj With Reservations Is Camouflage

S. R BOMANJ'S INTERVIEW WITH CHICAGO TRIBUNE

The "Chicago Tribune" of the 26th January (Paris Edition) publishes the following interview with Mr. S. R. Bomanj:—

A stern warning that the overwhelming majority of Indians would reject Prime Minister MacDonald's proposed grant of dominion status to India unless the reservations that retain for England complete control of the fiscal and financial machinery were dropped, was made in Paris yesterday by S. R. Bomanji, prominent Indian nationalist and lifelong friend of Gandhi, for whom he acted as intermediary last spring when the Indian leader offered his famous 11 points of peace to Mr. MacDonald.

"India does not wish to minimize whatever good will may be in the offer," Mr. Bomanji declared. "At the same time she knows the proposal was made because England is aware that India is on the brink of a revolution. Last spring the offer would have been the act of a great statesman.

"The civil disobedience campaign would have been dropped and 50,000 of India's finest men and women would not now be suffering in jail. It may perhaps be too late now. India must be free to look after her own affairs or England will have to face a revolution which may mean the end of the British Empire."

Mr. Bomanji has just returned from London where he spoke to Prime Minister MacDonald and Wedgwood Benn, Secretary for India.

"I went there on the advice of my friends to point out the essential terms from the Nationalist viewpoint on which India would accept the proposed dominion status. But English financial interests in India, headed by Lord Inchcape and others, were too strong even for the Labor Government.

"I pointed out to Mr. Benn a few of the glaring financial grievances that we want redressed. I asked him if he thought it possible for India with her depleted treasury and heavy deficit to finance the army and civil services which amount to between 65 and 70 per cent of her present income. As these were reserved subjects. India would have no voice in the matter.

"Then there were the questions of alteration of the exchange rates to one shilling and four pence which affected the welfare of 85 per cent of the Indian population which is mainly agricultural and the demand for an investigation of the sterling debt of India by a commission of economists on which neither England nor India would sit.

"The interest on the debt is, paid out of the Indian treasury, and yet India is not allowed to charge income tax on this interest which amounts to a loss of nearly $25,000,000 annually to Indian revenue.

LEE COMMISSION SCANDAL.

"There was again the question of the Lee Commission scandal which gives civil and military officials and their wives free steamer passages to and from India. This measure was passed in 1926 by the Viceroy's order over the votes of the Legislative Assembly.

"Mr. Benn's reply was disingenuous. He put forward the amazing plea that England's financial undertakings in India were in the nature of the transactions of a senior partner in a limited liability company and it was not open to us to ask for an investigation. We are sick to death of the old argument of England as the instrument of heaven by special dispensation to act as trustee for the millions of India. It was a rude shock to be told by the Secretary of State for India that England was now a partner in a joint stock company.

"If the Round Table Conference had been really representative of national feeling in India, a substantial advance would have been effected as regards the items reserved to the Viceroy. Sapru and Setalwad haven't the confidence of the Indian Nationalists. They could not address a public gathering in India before they left for London. Their attitude at the conference was to save their characters!

"The only prominence they have in Indian history is that of accepting lucrative posts and titles from the English Government. Now that new public offices are being created they are the first in the running. Any advance made in India's political freedom has been through the efforts of such men as Gandhi, Pundit Motilal Nehru and other Nationalist leaders.

READY TO FIGHT ON.

"I am convinced that these men will turn down the proposed offer unless our fiscal and financial freedom is granted.

"We are prepared to fight on for our rights. The civil disobedience campaign is stronger than ever. In an interview with "The Tribune" last October I prophesied that there would be 3,000,000 unemployed in England due to it. Actually there are 2,700,000 to-day and with the coming lockout in Manchester the number will be well over 3,000,000.

"The last report from the Bombay Mill-owners' Association shows that between July and November there was a decline in English imports of 400,000,000 yards of piece goods and 5,000,000 pounds of yarn products, and it will be greater yet."

OLD PATIENT'S HARD LOT.

:o:

To the Editor of the "Chronicle."

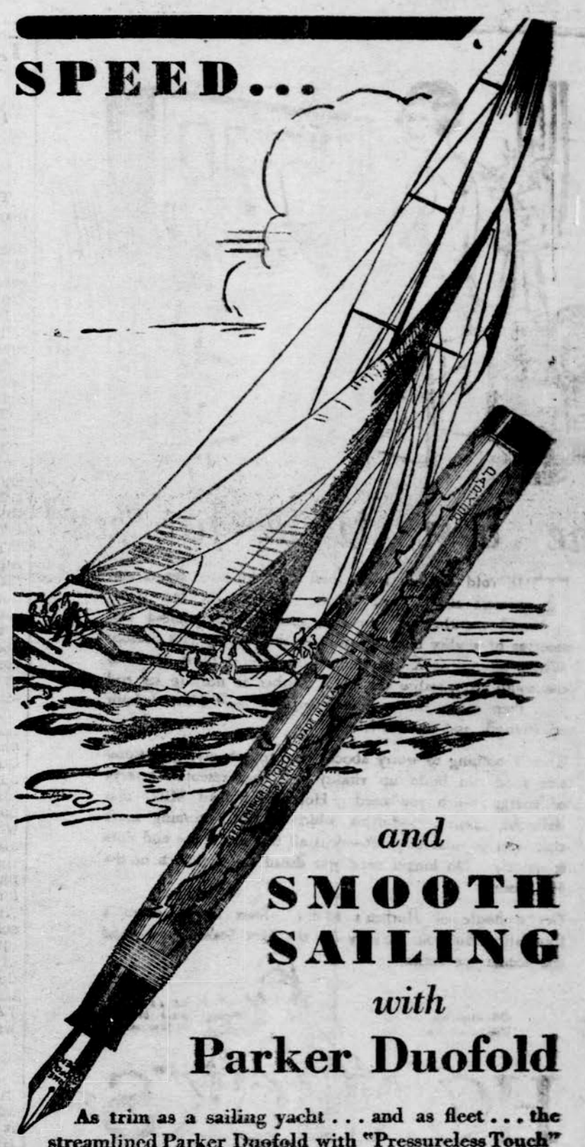
Sir,—I am writing this letter in the hope that you will ventilate a grievance which I believe is one of sufficient importance to the public generally and to the Muslim community in particular. It concerns the management of the Dispensary situated at Crawford Market and is an out-patients department of the Cama Hospital. On the 3rd instant I accompanied my old mother who is suffering from complications to the dispensary as I was desirous of having her examined. We arrived there before 9 a.m. and I was asked to stay outside together with my friend a medical student who had accompanied us in order to be able to explain more fully the patient's symptoms. My mother was required to go upstairs which she did. Hours passed and as there was no sign of my mother, I grew anxious as she was not fit to be left alone. I accordingly asked the peon to get my mother back which he declined to do. There was no alternative except to wait patiently. I noticed many patients, who had come long after my mother and whose number was much after her's were attended to. Eventually at 12-30 near mid-day my mother returned, complaining that she was made to sit on a bench being told that she would be immediately examined but was left waiting for hours. As the patient is advanced in years and a victim to complications, her state of exhaustations due to long hours of waiting may be well imagined.

It transpires that there is some sort of preference, some were taken in for treatment irrespective of their serial number and it is a case for enquiry whether this practice is due to favouritism of the subordinate staff. If so you will agree, Sir, that the practice is reprehensible, and should be stopped at once in the interests of all concerned.

While I am on this subject, I cannot but refer to the great and pressing need of Muslims having their own Hospital in Bombay. Wealthy Muslims have contributed largely to the Hospital Funds of the City but while other communities have had their special needs catered for, the Muslims are still without a hospital of their own. For an important section people, the Muslims are certainly lacking in this essential matter. While there are schools colleges for the promotion of Muslim education no effort has been made by our leaders to provide Muslims with their own hospital. I trust these lines will catch the eye of our leaders and pioneers and this urgent necessity of our life supplied at a very early date.—Yours' etc.,

MOHAMED HUSSEIN.

19, New Nagpada,
Bombay, Feb. 10.



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BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS

—:o:—

ERROR IN SARASWAT MEETING REPORT.

The gentleman who opposed the election of Mr. V. N. Chandavarkar to the Chair is Mr. S. R. Padbidri and not Mr. R. S. Padbidri, as appeared in Monday's "Chronicle". Mr. R. S. Padbidri supported the chairman.

—:o:—

LECTURE FOR WOMEN.

Madame B. P. Wadia, of the United Theosophists Society will deliver an address for women at the Hall of S. N. D. Girls' School Hall, Anand Bhavan, opposite Angre's wadi, to-day (Tuesday) at 5 p.m. on "Mother, Child and Pupil."

—:o:—

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT.

We have received from Indo Industrial Corporation, Matunga, Bombay a sample packet of "Wizard"—an Indian preparation for all kind of household washing and cleaning purposes.

—:o:—

"IMPLICATIONS OF R.T.C."

Under the auspices of the Parsi Rajkeya Subha, there will be a public lecture to-morrow (Wednesday) at 3-15 p.m. at the Blavatsky Lodge, when Prof. P. A. Wadia and Mr. G. N. Joshi will speak on "The obvious implications of the R. T. C."

—:o:—

PICKETING TODDY SHOPS.

The toddy shops of the Matunga area are being vigorously picketed daily from 4 p.m. till late at 10 o'clock. The volunteers who were on duty did not allow any body inside the premises and persuaded over 200 drinkers not to drink and who promised never to smell toddy in future.

During last week no less than 6 persons have been arrested for selling Congress Bulletins.

—:o:—

SHREE ARTS CIRCLE.

The Hon. Secretary writes:—

The Circle will meet at the Taj Mahal Soda Fountain on Feb. 22 at 5-30 p.m. Members desirous of attending are requested to communicate with Atiya Begum, "Aiwane-Rafat".

—:o:—

"ANCIENT PERSIAN CIVILISATION".

A public lecture in Gujarati will be delivered under the auspices of the Dnyan Prasarak Mandali tomorrow (Wednesday), at 6 p.m. (S.T.) at Cowasjee Jehangir Hall by Mr. Behman Sohrabji Banaji on "Ancient Persian Civilization and its lasting effects on the Modern Civilization of the World".

—:o:—

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The O. S. K. Steamer "Honolulu Maru" left Moji for Bombay on February 15 and is due to arrive on March 12 via usual ports.

The O. S. K. steamer 'Shunko Maru" left Singapore for Bombay on February 12th and is due to arrive on February 24 via Penang and Colombo.

The homeward P. and O. Mail Steamer "Mantua" with the mails from Bombay of the 7th instant arrived at Port Said at 10 p.m. on the 15th instant and left there at 2 a.m. the following day.

The outward P. and O. Mail Steamer Mooltan" with mails from London of 12th instant left Marseilles at 6 a.m. on the 14th instant.

The homeward P. & O. mail steamer "Maloja" with the mails from Bombay of 31st ultimo arrived at Marseilles at 4 p.m. on the 13th instant. Passengers travelling by the P. & O. Special Train were due to arrive in London on Saturday evening. The mails left by the mail special and would be delivered in London on Sunday Morning.

—:o:—

TO-DAY'S MAIDAN MEETING.

Under the auspices of the Bombay Citizens' Association there will be a public meeting at the Azad Maidan to-day at 6 p.m. Maulvi Mohiuddin, Messrs. A. B. Kolhatkar, K. M. Munshi Mrs. Lilavati Munshi and other prominent persons will address on "The Present Situation."

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80, Esplanade Road, BOMBAY.

CENSUS OPERATION IN GHATKOPAR

—:o:—

Alleged Police High-Handedness

(From A Correspondent.)

—:o:—

GHATKOPAR, February 16.

Generally two police constables accompany the census enumerators, who are usually three in number. The police constables carry hand-cuffs though they know fully well that they cannot hand-cuff persons, who refuse to give any information regarding the census, as these persons never resist arrests.

POLICE METHODS.

It is reported that some of the police constables when they accompany the census enumerators, threaten occupants of the rooms, even before the enumerators request for the requisite information. If the constables find that the doors are bolted from within, they knock heavily and threaten the inmates that if they do not open the door immediately, it will be broken open. If the inmates say that the head of the family is out, the constagles demand a thorough search of the house being made by them. Sometimes these enumerators take down the information given to them in such a slip-shod manner, that when they come for the second time, as they cannot trace the name of a particular man, they weary him for the second and a third time.

On one occasion, the census enumerators went to the residence of prominent Congressmen and asked for the requisite information. One refusing to give any information, some of them were arrested and taken to the Ghatkopar police station. In the lock-up they were detained for some time, and, it is alleged, they were abused by the police. Some of the victims were ex-Municipal Councillors and respectable citizens. Being disgusted with the unbearable condition of the lock-up and the abuses it is understood, they gave their names and the proper information and come out after remaining for some hours in the lock-up.

SEVERE SENTENCES.

On another occasion, some of the arrested persons in connection with the breach of the Census Act were placed before the Resident Magistrate of Kurla, who convicted them under the Census Act read with sections 117 I.P.C. and 17 (1) of the Criminal Law Amendment Act and sentenced them to various terms of rigorous imprisonment ranging from three months to six months.

A GUEST ARRESTED.

On a third occasion, the census enumerators demanded similar information from a guest of a certain resident, who had come from Bombay on a visit to see some of his relatives. On his replying the enumerators that he was merely a visitor and as he had already given his name in Bombay, he could not give his name here again, he who had a baby-girl in his arms was put under arrest and taken to the police station. When one of his relatives went to the lock-up to see him, she was told to take away the little girl: The visitor is still detained in the lock-up.

UNIVERSITY & POLITICAL LEADERS

—:o:—

Question In Syndicate Meeting

The "Mussalman" writes:—

At a meeting of the Syndicate of the University of Calcutta held on last Friday, a question was raised why the professors and lecturers who were present at the annual meeting of the All-Bengal Students' Association held in the University grounds on Tuesday, the 3rd instant at which Mr. J. M. Sen-Gupta spoke on the present political movement and duties of students, should not be asked to submit an explanation of their presence.

Mr. W. O. Wordsworth strongly disapproved of the move and in the course of a spirited speech impress on his colleagues that Mr. I. M. Sen Gupta had honoured the University by speaking to their students and pointed out that if the university could arrange for lecturers by the Hon'ble Mr. Sastri, Mrs. Naidu and other political leaders there was no reason who they should now have any objection to Mr. Sen Gupta. The Syndicate, he opined, would bring disgrace to the university of Calcutta if they took any such step as contemplated.

After this matter was dropped.

—:o:—

80th Anniversary Of Seth F. C. Banaji

Over 500 boys, girls and ladies of Charitable Parsi Schools took part on Sunday in a free dinner followed by a free cinema show at the Cinema Majestic. The occasion was the 80th anniversary of the late Seth Framji C. Banaji and there was much gaity among the youthful partakers of the feast of food and comic films.

SCHOOLS' COMMITTEE BUDGET ACCEPTED.

—:o:—

Amendments Restoring Cuts Rejected.

The Bombay Municipal Corporation on Monday passed the budget estimates of the Schools Committee as approved by the Standing Committee.

Mr. A. R. Dimtimkar, Chairman, Standing Committee, moved that the budget estimate in respect of expenditure for the year 1931-32 for primary education be adopted at Rs. 31,68,994.

Dr. Sorab P. Mehta seconded the proposition.

RESTORE THE CUT.

Mr. M. V. Donde, moved an amendment, that the cut of Rs. 1,06,000 made by the Standing Committee and of Rs. 93,000 made by the Commissioner in the Schools Committees Budget be restored and the estimate of expenditure in respect of contribution to the Schools Committee be adopted at Rs. 31,99,000.

Dr. A. G. Viegas seconded the amendment.

ADDITIONAL RS. 50,000.

Dr. J. V. Vora moved another amendment that an amount of Rs. 50,000 only be added to the provision made in the budget estimate in respect of contribution to the Schools Committee.

Mr. I. S. Patel, seconded the amendment.

Mr. V. N. Chandavarkar opposed the amendments, and pointed out that the Schools Committee did not protest against the cut in their budget grant nor did they say that the efficiency would suffer if the grant was not given in full. He emphasised that the budget estimates as framed by the Standing Committee should be passed without any variation.

Mr. M. V. Donde, regretted that Dr. Vora, Chairman of the Schools Committee, did not give a definite lead and only brought an amendment to restore Rs. 50,000.

2 LAKHS MORE THAN ESTIMATE.

The Municipal Commissioner expressed his surprise that the Councillors who had voted down additiohal taxation had supported the amendment for an additional expenditure of nearly Rs. two lakhs over and above the budget estimates passed by the Standing Committee. He reminded the House that whatever the budget estimates, if an unprecedented increase in the number of pupils arose, it was open to the Schools Committee to come to the Corporation for additional grant. By the amendments, as moved in the corporation, the Schools Committee, would get an impetus to spend more money and not to effect any retrenchment or cut in their expenditure.

AMENDMENTS THROWN OUT.

The question being put to vote, the amendments were thrown out and the original proposition was carried by a large majority.

The Corporation then adjourned till Thursday.

Latest Cotton Prices.

—:o:—

(Through the Cotton Information Bureau, 331 Ismail Building, 2nd floor Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.)

NEW YORK COTTON MARKET.

—:o:—

MARCH

New York, February	16.
Previous closing rate	10.87
To-day's opening rate	10.85
Difference	—.02
To-day's closing	10.85
Difference	—.02

Broach expectation A.M. Rs. 212.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

—:o:—

MARCH.

Liverpool, February	16.
Previous closing rate	5.85
To-day's opening rate	5.82
Difference	—.03
To-day's closing rate	5.77
Difference	—.03

LONDON SILVER MARKET.

—:o:—

London, February			16.
Silver Ready	12	2	0
Lower	0	3	0
Silver (Forward)	12	0	0
Lower	0	3	0

Tone of Market:—India sold.

BOMBAY PRICES

—:o:—

Bombay, February			16.
1st Settlement	36	14	0
2nd Settlement	36	13	0

GANDHIJI LEAVES FOR DELHI IN RESPONSE TO VICEROY'S INVITATION

(Continued from page 1.)

versations that took place between Lord Irwin and Dr. Sapru, Messrs. Sastri and Jayakar. These were intended to convey to the Viceroy in friendly manner public opinion in the country and the points of view that find expression in the Congress camp, some in subdued tones and some in emphatic manner.

It also appears that there was complete unanimity of opinion between the four regarding the requirements of the situation and how to meet it. The position now turns on how Mahatma Gandhi will proceed with his talks and how the Viceroy satisfies him regarding the change of heart on the part of the Government.

THE CRUX OF THE QUESTION.

The question of general amnesty is hardly treated as one of consequence because this will automatically follow any satisfactory talk. Similarly the special laws will be withdrawn and Civil Disobdience movement will be called off but the point of interest is what is it that constitute the basis for sluch a settlement. Once the special laws are withdrawn peaceful picketing would be admitted. Enquiries into the police excesses are to be treated as normal departmental matters, which if the normal tests are satisfied might be a subject of enquiry as past enquiries have been held.

NO GREAT HOPE OF SETTLEMENT.

The Salt Laws, it is said, remain laws till changed by the present or new legislature.

Regarding the outcome of negotiations there is none here who holds that there is very great hope of settlement. At any rate, the next week must end the existing uncertainty and then an official announcement will be made regarding the early arrival of Mr. Benn's delegation which wil meet in Delhi and send for politicians from all over India to hold discussions and to select the Indian Committees to work out the details. This British Delegation will stay in India for a fortnight but if Gandhiji comes in it will prolong its stay to month and a half or even two and will return by the middle of May leaving the constitutional experts behind to lend helping hand to the Indian committees.

ALWAR PROPAGANDA FOR R. T. C,

—:o:—

His Three Conditions.

NEW DELHI, Feb. 16.

His Highness the Maharaja of Alwar addressed a representative audience of officials and non-officials on his impressions of the Round Table Conference. Any scheme of federation must comprehend three conditions namely, firstly India should be a co-equal partner within British Empire, secondly the States' internal automomy should not be sacrificed and thirdly States should have a position in the Federation equal to that of British India. His Highness prayed that wisdom may be given to all, both in the States and in British India, to take advantage of this opportunity, for it would be to the glory of England to have helped India to attain her full stature of Dominion Status within the British Empire and to the glory of India at having reached the state of complete equality as a co-equal partner with her sister Dominions in the Empire.

Mir Maqbul Muhamad followed with a tribute to the Maharaja of Alwar for mobilising the press and Parliament and business interests in England in favour of Federation and referred to Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru describing the Maharaja as the Arch Conspirator in the Service of the Motherland.—A.P.

Mrs. Naidu Leaves For Hyderabad

—:o:—

ALLAHADAB, Feb. 16.

Mrs. Sarojini Naidu left for Hyderabad to-day via Manmad to spend a few days with her family, after which she will go to Bombay where, it is likely, the next meeting of the Working Committee takes place. Mr. C. Rajgopalachariar leaves for Delhi in the course of the week and after attending the meeting of the Working Committee, wherever it is held, expects to be back in Madras by the first week of March.—A. P.

SWADESHI BAZAR MADHAV BAGH.

—:o:—

The bazar is open for a few days more.

Daily opening time 3 to 10 p.m. (S.T.)

There will be an interesting programme of physical feats by girls of Gujarat Physical culture Institute. Time 6-30 to 8-30 p.m.

RACING REFLECTINS.

—:o:—

Kolhapur Grey's Big Future.

(BY "PILOT".)

There were no remarkable scenes of enthusiasm when Star of Italy added the Rajpipla Gold Cup to his already brilliant list of success.

The race was in the nature of a gift to a horse extraordinarily favoured by the handicap. We always thought handicapping was a highly scientific business but there would appear to be occasions when form weighs but little with officials whose duty it is to frame a handicap. Star of Italy must be written down as the greatest and most fortunate horse in India to-day.

The son of Caligula will probably be saddled for the C. N. Wadia Gold Cup race and to judge from the manner he smashed up the opposition last week it would be futile to believe that anything will live with him on Saturday next.

W. Sibbrit has earned the displeasure of the Stewards for losing the race in Acumen in the City Plate. Overconfidence on the part of this accomplished jockey cost him the race and for once in the way he was caught napping by Walker literally in the last stride. It is high time that the Stewards viewed the growing practice of non-perseverance on the part of some of our riders with the seriousness it deserves. We have often remarked on the readiness with which some of our local riders accept the inevitable in a race.

Fahad Beg gave H. H. Maharaja of Kolhapur a notable success when winning the Bombay Arab Derby, this being the first occasion on which the Orange Jacket has triumphed in this particular event. The sturdy four years old grey is obviously generously endowed with stamina and must be seen to advantage in distance events.

Mr. Moloobhoy possesses an useful customer in Golden Trail who would seem to have inherited all the splendid speed of his sire Golden Sun. The four year old put up the fastest timing for 6 furlongs this year when he won the Malabar Hill Plate and it would not surprise one to see him troubling the judge again when next saddled.

W. Scalan who has done most of his riding in France was in the limelight last week with two fine successes in the saddle and favourably impressed onlookers The elder Sibbritt was twice beaten in a close finishes, but these failures are not likely to make him despondent for he usually contrives to get the best out of his mounts.

—:o:—

NANDY'S REVUE AT THE OPERA.

Nanday's Revue Company, while not exactly playing to capacity houses, have contrived to entertain theatre-goers during the past week. There have been several changes of programme and some original revue items have been included.

The little ballet showed to advantage last night and the Bekeffy Quartette sang and fooled through several interesting items. A good show and one worth a visit!

"SAHEED-I-MILLAT."

—:o:—

We congratulate the "Roznamai Khilafat" on its enterprise in bringing out the "Shaheed-i-Millat" number, a special issue in honour of the dead patriot Mahomed Ali. It contains many fine appreciations by well-known men both in prose and verse. There are eight pages of very good pictures on glazed paper showing Mahomed Ali at various stages of his life, a photo of his dead body and pictures of the funeral in London and Jerusalem. A selection from his speeches and writings has also been given. But it leaves something to be desired. And it is a pity that the compilers should have omitted to include in the selection the last public utterance—his deeply moving swan song.

—:o:—

FOR TRAVELLERS TO PERSIA.

The Director of Information Bombay, writes:—

The Persian Government have recently passed orders to the effect that certificates of vaccination against small-pox and of inoculation against cholera and plague are required from persons who travel to Persia from a port or town where such diseases are prevalent, that is to say where any case is known to exist. In the event of one or the other of these diseases being non-existent in the locality whence they have started on their journey, they are only required to produce a certificate against the specific disease prevailing in that place.

THE BOYCOTT TELLS.

REMARKABLE DECLINE IN BRITISH IMPORTS INTO INDIA.

The importance of boycott as a means to the economic and political well-being of India has been sufficiently emphasised, time out of number. On the fundamental principle that every nation has an inherent right to consume articles wholly or mainly produced by herself, India has a claim to boycott foreign goods and encourage her own.

The following figures show how boycott has told on the foreign trade of British India especially from the United Kingdom.

(1) The total value of Imports, Exports, and Re-exports trade of British India with British Empire and foreign countries during month ended December 1930.

1928-29	1929-30	Decrease in 1930	Percent.
In crores of Rs.	In crores of Rs.	In crores of Rs.	
417	309	117	28 p.c.

(2) Total value of imports from British Empire due during the nine months ended December 1930.

British Empire	92,6	58.6	44.0	50 p.c.
Empire				
United Kingdom	76.3	47.5	28.8	38 p.c.

The value of imports decreased during 9 months ended December as compared with the corresponding period of 1929 by Rs. 56 crores or 31 per cent.

(3) Total value of imports from the British Empire in the month of December:—

1929	1930	Decrease in 1930	Percent.
In crores of Rs.	In crores of Rs.	In crores of Rs.	
British Em. 8.62	4.80	3.82	43 pc.
United King. 7.28	3.92	3.36	47 p.c.

(4) The value of imports from United Kingdom in various articles:—

(In thousands of Rs.)	1928-29	Decrease or Increase 1930 as com. 1929. (In lakhs of Rs.)
Articles of Mercnandise		
Artificial silk yarn	30,52	—11
Chemicals	1,47,29	19,52 —12
China clay	9,65	1,59,33 —5.6
Cotton raw	11.77	15,10 —3
Twist and yarn	3,56,10	4,64 —61
Cotton piece-goods:		2,95,91
Grey	13,78,09	
White	14,23,36	11,75,99 —200
Coloured	11,99.30	12,02,58 —220
Drugs and medicines	1,07,28	7,50,44 —409
Dyeing and tanning Subte	16,87	96,42 —11
Hardware	1,38,32	22,03 plus 6
Instruments & Apparatus	2,83,32	1,80,42 —8
Jewellery	11,15	3,03,30 plus 7.5
Liquor:		20,60 plus 10
Ale Beer and Porter	61,30	
Spirit	1,36,04	68,55 plus 7.0
Machinery & Millwark	114,09,41	1,40,61 plus 4
Brass	34,01	13,68,28 —48
Copper	49,25	56,09 —28
Iron and steel	11,90,05	29,96 —20
Steel	10.794	9,28,78 —162
Oils Mineral	1199	81,59 —26
Paints & painters material	1,04,02	31.13 plus 12
Piece goods of cotton:		99,98 —5
And artificial silk	84,12	
Provisions	2,25,46	41,55 —43
Soap	11,38,65	2,35,11 plus 10
Sugar	107,10	1,45,81 —993
Woollen Manufacture	1,69,22	1,03,20 plus 93
Tobacco	2,13,75	1,28,32 —40 0
Total	113 crores.	2,26,40 plus 13

(In thousands of Rs. In lakhs of (108 Crores.)

Decreased by it as compared with 1929.

crores or 9 per cent in 1930.

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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 17, 1931.

ILLEGITIMATE SAFEGUARDS

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As soon as the Indian members of the Round Table Conference returned to India, they issued a manifesto belauding the Conference resolutions to the skies and trying to make out that the suspicious looking financial safeguards were almost nominal, to be used in rare emergencies and in any case temporary. But nationalist businessmen and economists do not seem to have been much impressed by the propagandist manifesto. We have already published several severe criticisms of the financial proposals by Professors P. A. Wadia, and V. K. R. Rao, by Mr. D. S. Erulkar, Chairman of the Council of the Indian Chamber of Commerce in Great Britain, and by Mr. D. P. Khaitan, President of the Indian Chamber of Commerce. We have also published two instalments of Prof. K. T. Shah's able note on the Round Table Conference Scheme, written for the Indian Merchants Chamber, Bombay. Those who are ignorant of Indian economics and enraged at the first two Professors' criticisms may be capable of nothing better than vulgar abuse of the criticisms. But it may be noted that Prof. Wadia's opinions are entirely borne out by a veteran businessman like Mr. Khaitan. Quoting authoritative figures, Prof. Wadia said: "Any reservation of the heads of Defence, Debt, and the Services will result in excluding from Indian control....not less than 54 per cent. of the total net Indian revenues. A reservation of these heads will remove from popular control the heads of expenditure most amenable to retrenchment and will make it impossible for the future Indian Ministers to expand the nation-building departments. The financial reservations then will convert responsible Cabinet Government into a mockery". A similar opinion is expressed by Mr. Khaitan, who quoting nearly the same figures says: "This would leave 88 crores (out of 175 crores) spread over a number of items in which the possibilities of retrenchment are all too limited. And it would be virtually impossible under the circumstances to carry out even in part the programme adumbrated in Mahatmaji's eleven points, with which we associate ourselves and which mean a drop of about 45 crores on the side of revenue." To those who earnestly fight for immediate Swaraj it is no consolation to be told that the financial safeguards like others, are only for a transitional period. And is it not significant that none of the champions of the Conference has any idea of the probable length of the transition period?

Now, let us see what Prof. Shah, a recognised authority in Indian economics, has to say of the financial safeguards. Examining these in the light of unchallengeable facts and figures, he comes to the conclusion: "The demand for guarantees and safeguards seems to be inspired by a desire to assure the interests of non-Indians concerned with India rather than of Indians. And as such on the face of them these demands for guarantees and safeguards must appear unacceptable to the people of India. A close consideration of these safeguards and guarantees cannot but reveal the impossibility of agreeing to these demands without permanently endangering the interests of India, without creating a permanent mortgage on all Indian resources, and without postponing indefinitely all claims of the economic and social betterment of the Indian people which are already overdue and some of which have been put forward in the specific points made by Mahatma Gandhi and the Congress leaders." This opinion exactly coincides with that of Prof. Wadia and only haughty ignorance would call it "professorial nonsense."

The hypocritical plea that the Viceroy's power to control currency and exchange pending the establishment of a Reserve Bank is in the interest of the stability of India's credit is thoroughly exposed by Prof. Shah. It is notorious that the history of the Indian currency and exchange is full of blunders as a result of experiments made in the last three decades. Referring to those experiments, Prof. Shah says: "If the financial stability of India was not endangered in any way notwithstanding these experiments, blunders and revisions of the standard of value or its ratio in exchange, what reason could there be to assume that in any future revision of the order the standard of value or the ratio now established, which aims clearly at giving effect to the interests of the people of India, will so shake the financial stability of the country as to justify the irresponsible Viceroy to disallow any such change even before it is proposed as being inconsistent with the true economic interests of India herself?" After showing how even after the establishment of the Reserve bank it cannot possibly usurp the power of the Legislature over the general currency policy of the country, Prof. Shah declares that "no guarantee can be given, no safeguards can be agreed to which would amount to a negation of the fundamental right of the Legislature to revise by legislation the fundamentals of the Indian currency system." Besides, by now giving the Viceroy the final power to control exchange and currency and by making the transference of that power conditional on the establishment of a Reserve Bank, a vicious circle is set up which it may not be possible for years to break through. Though the Indian Round Tablers say complacently that "there is no valid reason why a Reserve Bank should not come into being in the near future", a non-Indian Viceroy not responsible to the Legislature, who is told that such a Bank is the end of his power over currency and exchange may be trusted not to be in haste to make a Reserve Bank possible. A Reserve Bank needs large gold reserves. But our reserves have been and are being depleted in a most irresponsible manner so as to rouse even the Bombay Liberals into making an indignant protest. It is the height of absurdity to say that a non-responsible non-Indian Viceroy is a better custodian of India's financial credit than the accredited representatives of her own people whose interests are most at stake in maintaining national credit or generally in carrying out any currency policy. To put the main point briefly and plainly, India needs complete financial autonomy as an essential safeguard against the possibility of Britain continuing to exploit Indian resources in her own interests.

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WHY OPPOSE INQUIRY?

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With the most charitable intentions in the world it is difficult to find one good reason why Ganhiji's demand for an inquiry into police excesses should be opposed. What is extremely significant is the attitude of an Anglo-Indian apologist who has suddenly discovered the wisdom of substituting a weak suggestion for a hitherto categorical demand for inquiry into the Borsad outrage. But Borsad itself does not exhaust the tales of sufferings that innocent men, women and children have been obliged to undergo all over India during the last eight or nine months. Nor is the unprovoked assault on women the only reason why the methods of the Executive in combating the present movement should be put to the test of impartial investigation. The speech of Mr. Prentice, the Home Member in the Bengal Council, provides the basic justification for such an inquiry as asked for by Gandhiji.

Eloquently opposing the adjournment motion against police high-handedness in Calcutta on January 26 Mr. Prentice said: "He had secured a great deal of information pointing to the fact that there was a deliberate plot to have a demonstration in Calcutta on a large scale. Every effort was being made to get the mill coolies to join in the demonstration and all information at their disposal pointed to a dangerous concentration of people in Calcutta on January 26." Nothing could condemn the conduct of the Executive more plainly than the suggestion that the concentration of people on "a large scale" would have proved "dangerous." There was a "demonstration on a large scale" in every town in India on that day. Does the all-knowing Mr. Prentice know that nowhere was public peace disturbed much less fatally affected. There was a very "dangerous" concentration of the people at Bombay to hear Gandhiji. Bombay still exists inspite of that dangerous concentration. If Gandhiji were to visit Calcutta lakhs of people, including mill-workers, would doubtless "concentrate" to hear him. Would "all information"—an inquiry is urgently called for—at Mr. Prentice's disposal lead him to ban the meeting? But having failed to prove the bona-fides of a ban that must never have been imposed, the Home Member proceeded in some inimitably elegant language to attack Sjt. Subash Chandra Bose. The latter was accused of defying the ban by going back upon the terms of an alleged compromise. Sjt. Bose "himself," said Mr. Prentice, "had forced the occurrence by breaking the agreement which had been arrived at and acting dishonestly both to Government and to his fellow-members of the Congress."

We do not propose to labour the question whether the language used on a privileged occasion behind the back of the victim who will not seek redress for the wrong and does not participate in proceedings of law courts was gentlemanly or in good taste at all. But the fact that victims of Executive and Police irresponsibility never take any interest in legal proceedings constitutes a strong argument in favour of an impartial inquiry into police excesses every where—an inquiry that will sufficiently command the confidence of non-co-operators to enable them to lead evidence. We notice in this connection an attempt made by the local Anglo-Indian journal to scoff at the demand on the ground that "the outrages and excesses of Mr. Gandhi's own followers are allowed to proceed unchallenged and unchecked by leaders to whom people look for guidance." It does not lie in the mouth of the apologists of a Government that has sent 60,000 of "Mr. Gandhi's own followers" to jail for various "crimes", and dealt physical injury to another 100,000 of his followers to suggest that those responsible for police "excesses" should go unpunished. And to persist in gratuitous insinuations of "outrages and excesses" on the part of Mahatma Gandhi's followers while running away from an impartial investigation of everything is, we are sorry to say, cowardly. If the conviction is held that officialdom is innocent or even just as much to blame as "Mr. Gandhi's own followers," then the only honourable course of supporting Gandhiji's demand is unavoidable. Let an impartial tribunal "dispassionately" consider "the record of the present movement."

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UNTENABLE ARGUMENT.

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The Presidency Magistrate, Third Court, Bombay, acquitted yesterday a sergeant of the Bombay Police Force of the charge of "kidnapping" a young girl volunteer of 14 on October 26 last "from lawful guardianship" and "wrongfully confining her." It will be recalled that this young volunteer was arrested along with thirteen other "Sevikas" on the Azad Maidan on October 26 and put in a prison motor van, which was then taken as far as Vikroli. The arrested "Sevikas" were then ordered to get down at a deserted place and were left there. On behalf of sergeant Finnan, the accused, it was pleaded at the trial that he was acting under the orders of the Commissioner of Police and that under the protection of sections 363 and 342 of the Indian Police Act, he was exempt from any liability for his action. Mr. Khandalawala held that this plea was valid and dismissed the complaint. There will be considerable public dissatisfaction with this decision, because it lends cover to the astonishing theory that a subordinate must carry out the orders of his superior, however unjust or idiotic those orders may be. The startling fact came out in the trial that the bright idea of taking away women volunteers for depositing them in a jungle was conceived by the head of the Bombay Police. But for the persistent agitation against this Police move an agitation in which Bombay's women took a leading part, this barbarous method of dealing with women volunteers would have been frequently practised in Bombay. Mr. Khandalawala's decision involves a miscarriage of justice and we ask the High Court of Bombay to exercise its revisionary powers in the matter. There also remains the question whether the Bombay Police Chief was legally entitled to issue the order under which a person can be taken away—not to the lock-up but to a place beoynd his jurisdiction.

TRAVESTY OF RESPONSIBLE GOVERNMENT

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BRITISH PREMIERS OFFER TO INDIA

(BY K. M. MUNSHI.)

During the last few months we have heard any quantity of loose talk about responsible government. When such talk proceeds from people reputed to be competent, one is entitled to be painfully surprised. Such a talk cannot be the result of mere confusion of thought. You cannot attribute it to ignorance; for, that would be denying competence to men who have a reputation for it. It can only proceed either from an intention to deceive or willingness to be deceived.

Responsible Government, according to Mr. Ramsay MacDonald, makes a Dominion. What are then the peculiarities of a Dominion Government? According to the report of the Inter-Imperial Relation Committee, 1926, 'the Dominions are autonomous communities within the British Empire, equal in status, in no way subordinate one to another, in respect of their domestic or external affairs, though united by a common allegiance to the Crown, and freely associated as members of the British Commonwealth of Nations.'

CONNOTATIONS OF "DOMINION" GOVERNMENT.

From the principles laid down in the report it necessarily follows that a Dominion enjoys the following conditions:

(i) it is autonomous;
(ii) it is not subordinate to another;
(iii) it is freely associated with other members of the Commonwealth;
(iv) it enjoys a full measure of responsible government.

From these conditions flow a number of important rights which have been considered invaluable attributes of a responsible government. For instance,

(a) the Governor exercises all his powers according to the advice of Ministers;
(b) he selects as his Prime Minister, the man who is capable of forming a government;
(c) the Legislature is supreme to exercise the powers incidental to autonomy;
(d) it can exclude any British subject from its territory;
(e) it can also regulate Currency and decide whether British currency is to be accepted and if so, on what terms;
(f) it has the right to adjust her own tariffs in accordance with what it may deem to be her own interests.

IMPERIAL GOVERNMENT'S POWERS.

No doubt, the Imperial Government possesses very large powers over the legislation of a Dominion. It also exercises control in some internal affairs. The constitutional changes can be effected only by a law passed by the Parliament of Great Britain. The right to appeal to the Privy Council also cannot be taken away from the Privy Council without Imperial legislation though the Irish Free State has circumvented this position by passing laws which would, in effect, nullify the decision of the Privy Council in case it reversed the decision of the Dominion Supreme Court.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

In Foreign Affairs a Dominion is an international person and enjoys the privileges attached to such a position.

(a) A Dominion Government maintains an extensive system of trade commissioners in various parts of the Empire and in foreign countries.
(b) In treaty negotiations it can negotiate separately so long as it does not agree to any terms which impose active obligations of any kind on any other part of the Empire.
(c) It has the right to conclude agreements mainly on technical points which are not on the footing of treaties.

DEFENCE.

As to defence, a Dominion Government has large powers, e.g.:

(a) The local army is entirely under its control.
(b) The local navy is under the control of the Dominion in times of peace but during a war, will be placed under the Admiralty command.
(c) The Imperial troops cannot be stationed in a Dominion without its assent under normal conditions.
(d) It does not bear any part of the expenditure relating to Imperial Navy defence.

It is needless to discuss here the various restrictions which law or usage has imposed upon the freedom of Dominions, but the privi-

(Continued on page 8.)

INSURANCE IN INDIA.

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HOW INDIGENOUS ENTERPRISE CAN BE FOSTERED

(By SWADESHI.)

To the many large sums which we pay annually as our tribute to the political and financial genius of Great Britain and to her complete mastery over the economic resources of this hapless country, insurance business contributes very largely. This business has been ever growing and there seems to be no end to its possibilities. British insurance companies are the masters of the situation in India, and their position is almost impregnable, so vast are their resources and so wide their net work of business. Many of them are over a hundred years old and have large reserve funds at their disposal. In the year 1929 India paid to these foreign companies as nett insurance premia of 60-1/2 million pounds, out of which about half was paid back in the shape of losses representing 51.22 per cent. and 26-1/3 millions were spent on expenses and commissions and the balance made up the nett profit paid to the shareholders. The gain of the foreign companies is not represented by the nett profit alone, for they employ a large number of foreigners on high salaries in this business, and thus indirectly help their countries.

THE SMALL BEGINNING.

Until a few years ago there was no serious Indian competition to these foreign companies, and they could impose their own terms on the Indian businessman. But after the inception of N. C. O. a few Indian companies have sprung into existence, and they are leading precarious lives of their own. Their business is dwindling, after the first flush, instead of steadily growing in dimension, and their financial position is anything but enviable. The foreign companies have suddenly brought down their insurance rates, and thus made a huge hole in the yearly profits of the few Indian companies. While the business of the foreign companies has been steadily growing year after year, with the Indian companies it is the reverse. It is not known why exactly Indian companies are languishing, but it is a fact all the same. They pay out a large part of their premia in the shape of losses and commission and expenses. The Indian companies are under the thumb of the foreign insurance corporations, and many of them have foreign experts to guide their destinies.

In the first place, the Indian companies are weak from the financial point of view because they are new. In the second, they have to pay back a larger percentage of the premia in the shape of expenses and commissions. The balance-sheets of some of the Indian companies are appalling, and it is time they put their houses in order. It is up to the Indian companies to take the best advantage of the present boycott movement which has been a god-send to most of them and fortify their position. Unfortunately the Indian companies have smaller capital resources as a whole, and the present financial depression has told heavily on them. They are thus unable to make a headway, though the position has considerably improved owing to the boycott movement.

WANTED SMALLER COMPANIES.

What India wants is a net work of small companies, each with a capital of something like ten lakhs, with a comparatively small paid-up capital just enough to meet the claims and office expenses. We should have many such companies, all over India and they must all band together for mutual protection. What is happening now is that even if we place our business with an Indian company, most of it is given to foreign offices, mainly British, to minimise the risk involved, and thus the Indian company is unable to take full benefit of the Swadeshi movement, which is sweeping over the land. There are only a few Indian fire and marine insurance companies in India and most of them are in Bombay, and a glance at their balance-sheets will show their financial position. They have no doubt joined together for self-help and protection, but unless more companies are started with a view to spread over the business, and thus minimise risks there is very little hope for the future. In spite of the existing financial depression in India, I should not be very difficult to star-

(Continued on page 8.)

NOTES OF THE DAY

R. T. C.: Den of Anarchy.

The "Daily Mail" of London which discovered the famous "Red Letter" in 1924 and unearthed a deep plot by the Bolshevists to ruin Britain is living upto its traditions. Whether or no the result will again be a debacle for the Labour Government, the "Daily Mail" has done its duty. It has brought to light the dark designs of the Round Table Conference, namely, "to dethrone Great Britain from the position which she has held in the vast sub-continent for two centuries." Our poor innocent "delegates" who would shudder at the very suggestion of conspiracies, essentially Bolshevist have also been informed that the "crazy constitution" they have prepared will result "in a welter of bloodshed and anarchy." We deeply sympathise with our "delegates". But, by the way, how long did Great Britain hold the "position" "in the vast sub-continent" of America?

A True "Patriot".

"Patriot"—a British journal—makes withering comments on R T. C. proposals relating to the Indianisation of the Army. It sarcastically refers to Mr. J. H. Thomas as "this hero of the abortive revolution in 1926" and Doctor Sapru as "a great Brahman military authority". Finally it says: "Whether it would occur to Mr. Thomas that the talking intelligentsia which has dominated the Conference might be unable to lead the fine fighting men of India, who would regard some of them with contempt, is unfortunately doubtful." We ignore the despicable insult to India and her fighting men. But we wonder what English patriots would call the "fine fighting men" of Britain if the latter were to be led, say, by American military experts and the American Congress.

Splendid Record.

According to an Associated Press message, the campaign against foreign cloth and British goods in Surat has achieved 100 per cent. success. And as there is no official or semi-official report of arrests and lathi charges—as a result, of course, of violence on the part of pickets—we may safely assume that picketing was conducted most peacefully even from the bureaucratic point of view. We heartily congratulate the shop-keepers who responded to the call of patriotism and did not allow the 375 children to continue their fast. Surat's is a splendid record indeed. Will other towns try to equal it?

Officials' Pranks.

A message from Dharwar says that the local Collector has issued a circular asking village officers to dissuade people from holding peasants' conferences. The same message also states that the District Magistrate of North Kanara has issued a circular dissuading people from using the Arbitration Courts recently established by Congress workers. These officials may think that they are omnipotent in their districts, but they need to be shown their proper place. Nothing but good can result from peasants' organisations and Arbitration Courts, care being of course taken that all these organisations are efficiently conducted and not merely used as demonstrations. In these days of unprecedented agricultural depression peasants' conferences are an urgent necessity to make organised representations to Government to remit land revenue substantially this year. Such conferences are absolutely constitutional and may well be organised wherever there are agrarian grievances.

Prohibition in Britain.

The defeat of the private Prohibition Bill in the British Parliament was a foregone conclusion. But the small minority in favour of the Bill does not necessarily show that the anti-liquor feeling in Britain is negligible. The Labour Government would not support the Bill until the Royal Commission on Licensing had reported. Prohibition is said to be fairly popular among the labouring classes and among the newly enfranchised women voters. But liquor interests in Britain are strongly entrenched and have nearly the whole British Press in their power. But if Prohibition in the United States survives the concentrated and organised attacks of the liquor interests of two continents—we think it is bound to survive—the triumph of Prohibition in Britain will be only a question of time. In many States of America Prohibition was valued mainly for its economic advantages. In the industrial competition between Britain and America the former will not fail to be impressed by the handicap of unrestrained drinking among the working classes.

EQUALITY THAT SPELLS PREFERENCE.

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Transition—But For How Long?

At the First Quarterly Meeting of the Maharashtra Chamber of Commerce on Saturday, Mr. M. L. Dahanukar the Vice-President in his address referring to popular suspicion of Governments—bonafides in regard to a policy of conciliation, instanced the execution of the four Sholapur prisoners and proceeded to observe as follows:—

I propose to examine briefly the constitutional proposals mainly from the businessman's point of view. At the outset let me say plainly that they are not in their present form such as would commend themselves to the acceptance of the commercial community. "Equality of treatment" to the Indian and non-Indian commercial and industrial interests is something which at first sight appears fair, but if we look into it more closely, we find that it must mean virtually the perpetuation of the present economic domination by the non-Indian vested interests.

PREFERENTIAL TREATMENT

Let me refer to the coal-mining industry by way of example. First-class coal mines are mostly owned and operated by non-Indians; Petroleum resources of the nation are in the hands of non-Indians; so also the shipping industry of the country. When we have been subject to exploitation at the hands of non-Indian interests for so many years I would like to inquire whether the so-called claim for an equality of treatment is not virtually tantamount to a claim for perpetual preference for non-Indian interests? Their resources being great, no Indian venture in these field has any chance of success. Let me refer to the well known question of coastal traffic, a question which has been before the country for some time. Roughly speaking to-day only 12 per cent. of this traffic is in Indian hands, the rest being in the hands of non-Indians! New Indian shipping enterprises with meagre resources have small chance of success in competition with their powerful non-Indian rivals with large tonnage. Will not equality of treatment mean in such a case perpetuation of the virtual monopoly of this lucrative trade to the non-Indians? The coastal traffic is considered the world over to be a preserve of the nationals of a country but here it is 90 per cent. in the hands of non-nationals! If in stead it is reserved to the Indian bottoms it will mean a distinct economic gain to the nation. The Indian commerce and industry therefore must have a preferential treatment in this country; in fact, we should like in this respect to occupy the same position as the Canadian and Australian commercial interests occupy in their respective countries. Removal by law of the various handicaps suffered by Indians so long cannot be legitimately called discriminatory legislation in the undesirable sense of the term. However it may be, the Government of this country may possibly be forced, against its will, to enact discriminatory legislation due to the invidious discrimination against Indians by the other members of the British Commonwealth of Nations. But such a contingency may not arise as the very fact o four having such a power to retaliate is sufficient to make the offending party think well before embarking upon such a course.

"PREPOSTEROUS CLAIM"

What is observed above in respect of a key-industry like shipping is more or less equally true of several other business lines. I may mention in this connection Exchange-Banking, and Insurance. These are mostly in the hands of non-Indians even to-day and naturally enough as a result of this India economically suffers. May I inquire if it is proposed to guarantee to the non-Indian vested interests in these and other lines their present position of vantage for ever even under the Swaraj regime which it is proposed to inaugurate in this country? Becauuse if these safeguards and guarantees are to be incorporated in the new constitution it means this and nothing else. If therefore that be the meaning of the phrase "Equality of Treatment", I must say we can never willingly concede this preposterous claim made under the guise of this most simple and innocent looking expression. In Canada for instance, banking in its various forms is virtually secured to the Canadians by law, in that it is extremely difficult there for non-Canadians to have access to this field! We must also have full freedom to shape our financial and fiscal policy to suit our economic interests.

TRANSITION FOR HOW LONG?

It is proposed that we should agree to what is known as an All-India Federation with responsibility at the centre with certain reservations during the transition period. Without pointing out that no self-governing member of the British Commonwealth of Nations has obtained its freedom in such a strange and unique manner, I am prepared to concede tnat we can be accommodating enough. It may be possible to understand and agree for the time being to the control by the Governor-General of Foreign Affairs and Defence, though by no means so absolute a control as is proposed. The question is a large one and it ought to be further explored with a view to know precisely the meaning and scope of this reservation of these two very important Departments of the State. Another defect from which the work and conclusions of the Round Table Conference suffer is that we are given no indication whatsoever as to the period which the transition stage is to cover. It will, I hope, be conceded by all reasonable men that we are entitled to know clearly and definitely where we stand so far as the duration of this period of transition is concerned, a period at the end of which we automatically become a fully self-governing member of the British Commonwealth of Nations. I think, it is desirable that some settlement is reached in this respect by mutual consent.

HELPLESS "RESPONSIBILITY"

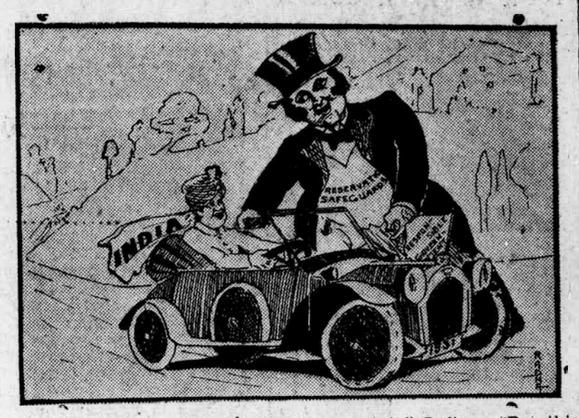
The currency and exchange policy is to be in the hands of the Viceroy till the establishment of a non-political Reserve Bank. Military expenditure, salaries, pensions, etc., of the Security Services, expenditure under the Ecclesiastical and Political heads and the interest and sinking fund in respect of the country's so-called public debt, all these are to be the first charge on the revenues of the nation, and the Legislature is to have no control on these. When it is known that all this swallows up nearly 80 per cent. of the country's revenue, it is not difficult to see how the future Government of the country, responsible though it be within its allotted sphere, will be placed at a serious disadvantage. It will either have to go in for fresh taxation and court unpopularity or be helpless in the absence of sufficient funds for the essential nation-building constructive work.

FUTURE RECRUITMENT FOR SERVICES.

The superior services in India are paid on a scale to which there is no parallel in any other country. Even the United States of America, the richest country in the world, does not pay its services on the princely scale which obtains in India and it will be only fair and just to expect that the entire question of the recruitment, scale of salaries, promotions, etc., of the superior services, both civil and military, does form the subject of a fresh and thorough inquiry with a view to solve it in a manner which will be reasonable and just, at least as far as the future recruitment, etc. to these Services is concerned. We cannot certainly afford to continue paying these Services on the present extravagant scale.

PUBLIC DEBT INQUIRY.

It is equally pertinent to point out that the position of the Indian Public Debt also needs an impartial examination. Let me emphasise that this does not mean repudiation. It is easy to point out that the burden of the whole of the so-called Indian public debt cannot with justice be put upon the Indian tax-payer. For instance, the figure of some 70 crores of rupees or so which forms the nucleus of this country's public debt at the time when the responsibility for administration of India was assumed by the Crown in 1858, cannot be properly made a charge against the Indian revenues. This is, really speaking, the purchase price paid by the Crown for the transfer of India, but unjustly charged to this country. The same way India cannot reasonably be held responsible for the increase in her debt on account of the last European War to quote another striking and a very recent example. When therefore, there is going to be a new adjustment of the political relationship between this country and Britain it is but just that the entire debt position should be impartially investigated and wrongs, if any, righted. It is almost certain that after a full and fair examination of her whole debt position she will come out with a burden much smaller than the one she is saddled with to-day.



John Bull "Now move along, let me get in" India. "But this car will break under your weight and there is room only for me! What is the use of your gift of this car if I cannot drive it on my own?"

JUTE TO BE CONTROLLED?

—:o:—

CALCUTTA, Feb. 16.

A non-official Bill to regulate and control production of jute in the Province was introduced this afternoon in the Bengal Council which eventually decided to circulate it to elicit public opinion, by March 30th.—A. P.

IS IT PEACE MOVE ?

—:o:—

Imposition Of Punitive Tax

AGITATION AT ALLAHABAD

The assessment of the punitive police tax imposed on the Hindu residents of Muthiganj, Baluaghat, Katghar, Bahadurganj, Kothaparcha and Yehiapur to realise the expenses of the extra police force posted at the Modern High School, Allahabad, in connection with the trouble at the school, has been concluded and the list of assessees has been published.

It is reported that the tax has been assessed at the rate of 5 annas 4 pies per rupee on the monthly income of the assessee, of which 2 annas 4 pies per rupee will be utilised for the police expenses and 3 annas per rupee will be given as compensation to the Modern High School. The tax will fall due, it is understood, from to-morrow.

A very keen feeling has been caused in the city against the tax following the publication of the assessees' list as it is alleged that the list shows that the assessment has been made arbitrarily.

According to official information considerable difficulty was experienced by the assessing officer in obtaining particulars of the incomes of the residents of the Muhallas concerned with the result that a warning was issued by the assessing officer that the result of assessment might give occasion for complaints if people did not give the information necessary for preparing the list of assessees.

Many assessees, however, complain that nobody approached them for any information and so there could be no question of the officers' difficulties in obtaining particulars of incomes.

Meetings are being held in different Muhallas to consider the question of payment or non-payment of the punitive police tax and one of these meetings held this evening in the Moti Park was addressed by Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, Dr. Pattabhi Sitaramayya and Babu Purushottam Das Tandon.

Referring to the question of non-payment of the punitive police tax, one of the speakers regretted that the officials had chosen a moment for declaring their intention to realise the tax when the peace negotiations were in progress. The Congress leaders were anxious, he said, not to advise any new campaign such as non-payment of the punitive police tax at that moment with a view to avoid the atmosphere becoming unfavourable for a peaceful settlement but, he added, the Government itself was forcing them to advise a new measure, namely, the starting of a new campaign against that tax.

It is believed that Mahatma Gandhi has also been consulted in the matter by the local leaders.—"Leader".

4 MONTHS FOR WOMEN.

—:o:—

Madras Foreign Cloth Shops Closed

—:o:—

MADRAS, Feb. 16.

As announced yesterday, wholesale foreign cloth shops in Godown Street have closed for a week from to-day. Congress volunteers have consequently turned their attention to retail shops in China Bazaar. Rattan Bazaar and Devaraja Mudali Street. The police dispersed them by force.

An Ellore message says that two ladies, the President and Secretary respectively of the newly formed West Godaveri District Congress Committee have been sentenced to four months simple imprisonment each for disobeying an order under Section 144.—A. P.

SAROTH KISAN CONFERENCE

—:o:—

Many Organisers Arrested.

—•—

MUTTRA, Feb. 14.

(From a Correspondent.)

Thakur Nathi Singh of Saroth the commoner of the Kisan Conference to be held in the village Saroth of Muttra district due for the 17th February was arrested on the 12th inst. A few more arrests have been made in this connection. A large number of police have also been sent to the village from the headquarters. The Kisan Sabha is detrmined to hold the Conference and volunteers are being sent daily to the village of Saroth for the purpose.

UNFOUNDED CHARGE AGAINST BOSE.

—:o:—

Dr. Roy Refutes It.

CALCUTTA, Feb. 16.

In connection with the allegation of the Home Member in the Bengal Council on Friday that by his action on "Independence Day" Sjt. Subhas Chandra Bose had "acted dishonestly both to Government and to his fellow members of Congress" Dr. Bidhan Chandra Roy in the course of a letter to "Liberty" explains that on the afternoon of January 25 he was served with a notice under Section 144. At the request of the late Pandit Motilal's children he had decided to leave for Allahabad the same evening.

ARRANGEMENT ALREADY MADE.

In the meantime a man whom he knew well who introduced himself as an intermediary from the Police Commissioner asked Dr. Roy if he could not intervene in order to avoid a demonstration and a probable clash with the police on the following day. According to this man when he approached Sjt. Bose the latter told him that it was not possible for the Bengal Congress to withhold meetings which had been announced to be held all over the Bengal District and that unless he received orders from headquarters he was unable to interfere with the arrangement made.

PT. JAWAHARLAL'S REPLY.

Dr. Roy met Sjt. Bose before he left for Howrah Station at about 7-30 on evening of Jan. 25 and asked him to wait in his house until 11 next morning for and directions that he might sent from Allahabad. It was impossible to place the matter before Pandit Motilal but Pundit Jawaharlal just released from Naini Jail was of opinion that it would be unpractical to issue any such instructions at that hour if they were to be of any use.

Dr. Roy was only able to send a telephone message to Calcutta to this effect at about 1-30 P.M. and this was followed by a telegram. What happened in Calcutta in the meantime he did not know nor could he say why further time till 1 P.M. was given.

NO DISHONESTY.

As a member of Government Mr. Prentice was entitled to hold any opinion regarding the actions of others or motives which impelled them. He was anxious to cloud the issue for which the debate was raised but as a fellow member of the Congress, Dr. Roy said that Mr. Prentice had gone beyond his jurisdiction and the writer, at any rate found no dishonesty in Sjt Bose's action.—A. P. Special.

SEVERE LATHI CHARGES AT BROACH.

—:o:—

50 Women Arrested.

—:o:—

LIQUOR AUCTION PICKETING.

BROACH, Feb. 16.

(From Our Correspondent.)

To-day the auction of liquor shops took place near District Magistrate's office. Congress volunteers picketed the auction.

The District Magistrate ordered the picketers to disperse but they were firm in their determination.

Then the Police party made severe 'lathi' charge on the picketers. Sjt. Maganbhai and Bhikabhai Chanavala have sustained severe injuries.

Picketers were removed to the police lock-up. There were about 100 arrests including 50 ladies.

MAHAD LEADER ARRESTED

—:o:—

(From A Correspondent.)

MAHAD, Feb. 16.

Sjt. Purushottam Prabhakar Joshi, a prominent leader of Mahad was arrested to-day under Section 117 on account of his speech on "Dasnawaz" at Alibag. He was previously sentenced to nine months under the Salt Act.

WARRANT AGAINST "KARMAVIR" EDITOR?

—:o:—

Instigation Ordinance At Dharwar.

(From Our Correspondent.)

DHARWAR, Feb. 16.

Two volunteers one 13 years old were arrested at Siddapur in Kanara District under the Instigation Ordinance for preaching no-tax and distributing handbills to the same effect.

It is understood that a warrant under Section 124A for seditious article has been issued against Sjt. D. P. Karmarkar, Editor "Karmavir" of Dharwar who is at present doing village organisation work in Bijapur District.

Leaders' Efforts Towards Peace

—:o:—

BENARES, Feb. 15.

The District Magistrate met Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya, Sri Prakash and other leaders who have been away and further strenuous efforts are being made to re-establish normal conditions. A meeting of leaders of all shades of opinion is being called on Tuesday evening. Nineteen persons were injured to-day.—A. P.

PROGRESS OF CO-OPERATIVE CREDIT MOVEMENT.

Merchants' Co-operative Agency In Bombay.

The opening ceremony of the Merchants Co-operative Agency Ltd., was held on Friday the 13th instant at 4-30 P.M. at Peerbhoy Buildings, Princess Street, Bombay under the Presidentship of Sir Chunilal V. Mehta K. C. S. L., among those present were Sir Lalubhai Samaldas, Mr. Beheramji N. Gamadia, Mr. Ramji Hansraj, Mr. M. M. Bhatt, Mr. H. Sajan, Mr. G. Liladhar; Mr. Chhotalal M. Kothary after welcoming the guests said:—

He paid a tribute to Sir Chunilal Mehta for his interest in the Co-operative monement. He hoped that the beautiful seed hatt we have obtained from the Tree of Co-operation which has extended its green and shady foliage all over the Bombay Presidency, will, in due course, grow and pass through the different natural stages of a small plant, a young tree and finally develope into a full-grown, firm and healthy tree, the sweet fruits whereof will be relished with taste by the public." He explained that the Merchants Co-operative Agency Ltd., means an ordinary Commission Agency Firm with the best principles of Co-operation introduced into its working. This institution, it is contemplated, will function as a Central Commercial House whereat the merchants of Gujarat, Kathiawar and the Bombay City will be accomodated in their purchases and Sales of various commodities, safe-guarding their common economic interests and encouraging amongst them thrift, self-help and mutual co-operation.

CENTRALISED SERVICE.

In these days of keen competition, slump in trade and the abnormally stringent conditions prevailing in the money market and all the world over, dealers in various commodities will be really hard hit, if they have to pay as they actually do, the usual commission to the Commission Agents for services requisitioned by them. Under these circumstances, it should be their earnest and genuine desire to eliminate, if they can, this charge on the small margin of profits if any, that may be available to them or in the alternative to have some such Centralised Service by virtue of which they can more advantageously handle the problem of approaching the cheapest market and effecting remunerative sales. Thus a commission Agency on Co-operative lines will prove a boon to them in as much as the customers being the members themselves will have the benefit of getting back a portion of the commission in the shape of a share in the surplus profits, in a certain proportion as stipulated more specifically in the By-Laws of the Agency.

In addition to this, the Agency proposes to advance loans and overdrafts to its members at a moderate rate of interest against the securities of Raw commodities or finished goods and for this purpose to hire godowns for Agency. Further it will undertake to purchase and sell, on commission basis, Government papers, Stock, Shares etc. on account of members and without involving it into any risk.

Based as this Agency is on the high principle of "Each for all and all for each", the economic interests of the individual members and the institution as a whole will be properly safeguarded.

SIR CHUNILAL'S APPRECIATION

Sir Chunilal Mehta during the course of his reply stated that Mr. V. L. Mehta, the Managing Director of the Bombay Provincial Co-operative Bank of which he was the chairman had recommended this institution to him which as he was given to understand had seen the light of the day after a series of correspondence had passed between the promoters of the Agency and the Registrar of the Co-operative Societies. This Agency was a novel one in Co-operative movement and he was glad to see that the efforts of the promoters had borne fruit. He was satisfied to see that the constitution of the Agency's Directorate represented emnient businessmen of the city with a man of Mr. B. N. Gamudia's experience and culture as its Chairman and a shrewd businessman like Mr. Kothary as the Managing Director. He felt sure that with the whole-hearted co-operation of all the concerned, this Agency would attract customers in large numbers from this city and the upcountry. According to him, institutions like the present one might take some time to develop but ultimately as it has been started on sound co-operative lines, it is likely to thrive and prove a success.

With a vote of thanks to the Chairman and the recital of the Bande Mataram song by the girls, the proceedings came to an end.

MANGALORE'S FIRST LADY MAGISTRATE.

—:o:—

MANGALORE, Feb. 12.

Mrs. G. K. Chettur, wife of the Principal of the Mangalore Government College, has been appointed an Honorary Magistrate to sit on the First Class Bench, she being the first lady in Mangalore to be appointed to that office.—A. P.

"Sunday Chronicle" Special Number

Notice To Agents And Advertisers.

The "Sunday Chronicle", dated March 22nd, 1931, will be issued as a special edition, in view of the forthcoming CONGRESS SESSION. It will be profusely illustrated and will contain several Original and Thought-provoking Articles by Eminent Contributors.

The Price will be only **4** As.

(POSTAGE EXTRA ONE ANNA).

Advertisers and Agents are requested to Book their Orders Early.

INSURANCE IN INDIA

(Continued from Page 6).

more fire and marine insurance companies, and if the business is conducted on sound lines, there is a bright future for them. Indian business secured by Indian companies must be distributed among other Indian companies and must not be given to foreigners, as is now being done. Only in that way is it possible for Indian companies to flourish and build up large reserves to meet difficult situations.

MASTERS OF THE SITUATION.

The foreign companies are undoubtedly masters of the situations, for they can dictate their own terms, since they are in a majority and hold the key position. Their main strength lies in the weakness of Indians. If there were more Indian insurance companies and they were really united and had formed an offensive and defensive association among themselves to cope with foreign competition, the special potection given them by the Swadeshi movement, ought to enable them to cope with foreign competition. The Congress can do a great deal in this direction. It is a well-known fact that most of the mills in Bombay place their insurance business with foreign offices, which again distribute the risk among themselves to their mutual benefit. It is also well-known that some of the mill agents are also agents for foreign insurance companies and one of the perquisities of mill agents is the large commission they draw on the premia they pay for the insurance of their mills and their stocks. This forms a considerable part of the profit of such mill agents. Besides, there are not enough Indian fire insurance companies in this country to take up the insurance business of mills and similar large industrial undertakings. For that purpose India will require not one New India Insurance Company, but many closely allied with each other for mutual protection. The mill agents even if they wish it cannot now place their insurance with Indian companies, for the simple reason that the latter are unable to handle it all. The best that these Indian insurance companies can do is to take over the business and then immediately hand it over to some foreign firms. That ought to be prevented at any cost.

WAY OUT.

There is one way out of it, if the mil-owners in Bombay and the mofussil are really desirous of saving India's resources for India. The Bombay Mill-owners' Association have got a mutual insurance scheme, under the Workmen's Compensation Act. In this way they are saving a large sum, which would otherwise have gone out of India. Can they not start a similar scheme for insuring their mills and stocks? Many of the mills are doing splendidly in these times, and if they could start an insurance company to help each other, where all their mills could be insured, I am sure it will be the most successful venture in this land. Only the agents will have to forego their commissions which they now get from foreign companies. Many large corporations have insurance funds of their own to cover fire risks, and the Bombay mills can certainly do something in that direction.

PALESTINIAN ARABS' DEMANDS

—:o:—

Abolish The Mandate

JERUSALEM, Jan. 20.

The Arab Executive has finally decided on the form of its reply to Lord Passfield's White Paper, and has sent several copies of it to Sir John Chancellor, the High Commissioner for transmission to London and Geneva.

In the covering letter to his Excellency Musa Kazem Pasha el-Husseini, the President of the Executive, summaries the Arab demands as withdrawal of the Balfour Declaration and the abolition of the Mandate, the former as being contrary to the promises made to the Arabs and to Article 22 of the Mandate, and the latter as being contrary to the natural and national rights of the Arabs. The Arabs also demand the establishment of a Government for Palestine responsible to an elected Parliament they consider that the first duty of Great Britain is to prevent the transfer of Arab lands to non-Arabs and definitely to prohibit the immigration of any more Jews.

Finally they point out that under the Ottoman Government the Arabs of Palestine enjoyed a wide measure of self-government possessing administrative councils, general councils, municipal councils, and Parlimentary councils, and that they shared with the Turks in every form of administrative activity. The Arab reply concludes with the proposal that dispossessed Arab landowners should be given lands near Lake Huleh.—"Liberty."

TRAVESTY OF RESPONSIBLE GOVERNMENT

(Continued from Page 6).

leges which are mentioned above indicate the nature of autonomy enjoyed by them.

THE CASE OF INDIA.

In the light of the foregoing it is now easy to see whether the constitution proposed at the Round Table Conference with such a flourish of trumpets has any substantial element of responsibility in it. The Central Legislature, says Mr. Ramsay MacDonald, would be representative of three elements—British India, the States and the Governor-General representing the Crown, in so far as his being custodian of certain reserved subjects made it necessary that his advisers on those reserved subjects should have access to the Central Legislatures. This statement, in view of the safeguards proposed, leads to a startling result. The Viceroy will be the military dictator of India; the master of the destinies of the Princes by virtue of the doctrine of paramountcy; the controller of the 70 per cent. of the country's finances; its ex-officio representative in all external relations; the arbiter of its Currency and Exchange.

THE CONTRAST.

With such vast powers concentrated in his hands, this agent of the British Cabinet will overshadow all affairs for a so-called transitional period of unprescribed duration. In the Dominions, the Ministers deal with Foreign Office of England, the Governor-General being only a conduit pipe. The Ministers in the scheme of 'self-government' for India will carry out the Viceroy's behests as messenger boys and in return he will see that two-thirds of the two Houses never unite to discuss him. This is not autonomy; not the free association of a Dominion by any means. India will be in a position of humiliating subordination. Upto now it was a rule by a bureaucracy; hereafter it will undiluted autocracy. But to call it a responsible government is mockery.

A FREAK.

A Federal Government of the nature proposed apears to be a freak. The Legislatures of most of the important federal governments like the Federal House in Switzerland, the Reichstag in Germany, the House of Representatives in America are elected by the people; but a part of this wonderful legislature in the proposed scheme will represent democratic British India, the other part, a few individuals invested with the irresponsibility of the mediaeval autocrats. The State subjects will be serfs, their cousins in British India hope to be comparatively, free men. Federated India is sought to be made one but an iron bar will always prevent the growth of democracy in the land and the sense of national solidarity among the people will never grow. The Princes will either buy up many of the representatives of British India or British India will teach the State subjects to overthrow their masters. Ultimately, rank jobbery or revolution will only furnish a solution.

IMPORTANT OMMISSION.

Some say, however, that Dominion Status is coming, why not receive it? Dominion Status is, according to the report quoted above, equality of Status so far as Britain and the Dominions are concerned; it does not extend to equality of functions. This means that in the affairs of the Commonwealth, each Dominion has an equal voice. But whose voice in the case of India is it going to be? Of the omnipotent Viceroy or of his helpless Ministers? Either way it will be the voice of the official, not of the nation, and, for our purposes, ineffective. The Report of the Inter-Imperial Relations Committee provides that the Governor-General should hold in all essential respects the same position in relation to the administration of public affairs in the Dominion as is held by His Majesty the King in Great Britain. This wholesome safeguard finds no place in the proposed scheme; for, the Viceroy is to control all external relations.

The whole scheme is, therefore, worthless, and in some instances dangerous. The Premier's declaration of policy, if the phrase is to be reserved to the short general principle enunciated by him, is however another matter. But where is the guarantee that the Premier's declaration may not cover many more things besides? India wants responsible government; it will agree to adjustments for a period of transition. But anything short of it will not bring peace.

THEOSOPHICAL SOCIETY.

The 24th Annversary Day of the late Col. H. S. Olcott and the 84th birthday of Rev. C. W. Leadbeater will be celebrated at the Blavatsky Lodge Hall on Tuesday, the 17th inst., at 6-30 p.m. with short speeches and musical songs.

The function is open to the public.

B. B. & LOCAL SERVICE

—:o:—

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Local passengers residing in the suburban areas of the city of Bombay as far as Virar and especially so from Borivali onwards to Virar are really in a very sad condition as regards the train services at their disposal. After all the civilisation or rather say after all the Electrification that the B. B & C. I. Railway made from Bombay to Borivali, can anyone find out what "accelerated service" (to say in the words of the Railway Company) has been rendered to those public coming from Virar-Borivali to Bombay? After all the big promises before the Electric trains were introduced, the Railway authorities have done nothing to lessen the journey time of these Virar Locals. Practically the local trains take an average of 2 hours for slow trains and 1 hour and 45 minutes for semi-fast trains. During the whole time of the day, there is only one "fast" train which reaches Churchgate in 1 hour and 19 minutes in the morning, starting at 9-12 a.m. from Virar. Leaving aside trains between 11-0 a.m. to 4-0 p.m., why should 2 more trains reaching Churchgate at 9-30 and 10 a.m. at the very important time of the business not be kept to run fast, as the one in existence, reaching in 1 hour and 19 minutes or so? The introduction of Electric service upto Borivali and then the shuttle system of steam trains has worstened the lot of the daily travellers from these suburban areas. Imagine for yourself hundreds of Milkmen, Vegetablemen, etc. with burdens not moveable by one man, carrying the weight from steam trains to electric trains at the Borivali Station; families travelling with luggage and children running up and down from one train to another; it is all right for men who can afford coolies but what about poor men and why even those who can spare should be suffered to be deprived of their money in this way? Compared to all these troubles and inconveniences can anyone show if the passengers from these suburban places are compensated in any way? Nearly the same time for journey is taken as before Electric trains were started and it is high time that the service be revised for a speedier one.

Since the running of these steam trains from Borivali, it is noticed that lights in these trains are always very faint. They give very dim light and not infrequently such dimness is experienced as not even to distinguish the face of a friend in the next compartment; of course the question of reading a newspaper in the train must be set entirely aside. The morning trains starting from Virar give such an untidy appearance that one has to open several compartments before he can decide where to sit. Everywhere you can see dirt lying,—all unswept dirt of the previous day. Really, there are very grave grievances of these people and it is not possible to explain them all in one place. Will the Railway authorities take any notice of the above?—Yours, etc.,

"INTERESTED".

THE BORSAD INCIDENT

—:o:—

Mere Press Notes Wont Do

The "Tribune" writes:—

It is the Borsad incident which appears to have upset Mahatma Gandhi more than anything else. Where women are involved no nation in the world can help being sensitive. Why should the Government be surprised to find that there is an ever increasing enquiry into the Borsad incident? It is true that the Director of Information of Bombay says that nothing serious has happened but the people are not prepared to accept what he says as gospel truth, for the simple reason that his statement is based upon the report of the very officials who are alleged to be the prepetrators of the excesses. Is it not possible that they have told the Director yarns to save their face? The latest officials press note on the subject is described by such a responsible body of men as the Indian Merchants' Chamber as flippant, undignified and insulting. The official press note says that "the women freely indulged in abuse and insulting gestures." Now if this was so, let the officials prove it before an impartial committee of enquiry. And let them also prove that this cursing and swearing constituted such a grave danger to the lives of the policemen that the ladies had to be dispersed by force. It is a very serious matter. Mere press notes will not do. A sifting enquiry is required. The Viceroy should not apply the fine formula of "let bygones be bygones" to this case. The fair name of the Administration has to be saved from being besmirched and it can be done only by appointing a committee of enquiry enjoying the confidence of the people to go into the matter.

FUNCTION OF EDUCATION DEPT. OF INDIA HOUSE

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SUMMARY OF REPORT.

The report for the academic year ending 30th September 1930 on the work of the Education Department of the office of the High Commissioner for India prepared by Dr. Thomas Quayle, D. Litt., M.A., has been published. In forwarding the same to the Government of India the Deputy High Commissioner observes:—

A comparison of the figures given in section 1 of Dr. Quayle's Report with the corresponding figures embodied in the Report for the year 1924-5 bears striking testimony to the very great development that has taken place in the volume and extent of the functions and responsibilities of the Education Department at India House during the last five years. The number of students interviewed has doubled during the period, while the number of cases in which offers of admission to educational institutions were secured for new arrivals has increased in the five years from 198 to 556. Five years ago there were 148 students and scholars in the direct charge of the Department, while the corresponding number in the year under report was 417. The High Commissioner has recently had occasion to examine the increase in the work of the Department in regard to facilities obtained for the technical and technological training of Indian students. Five years ago the average annual number of Indian students for whom facilities were obtained for practical training was only 27, and in the year under report, with help from the officers of the India Store Department in London, the Education Department in India House was able to secure practical training for as many as 194 young Indians in a very wide range of technical and technological professions.

FOR YOUNG INDIAN WOMEN.

Sir Atul Chatterjee records with gratification that the accommodation available in India House for the transaction of the business of the Education Department and for the reception of Indian students is vastly superior to what was available in the former offices of the High Commissioner in Grosvenor Gardens. During the last four years the staff of the Education Department has also been considerably strengthened, and the High Commissioner wishes to note with particular satisfaction that there is now a qualified woman educationalist on his staff to advise the increasing number of young women coming to Great Britain and Europe for advanced courses of instruction.

INDIAN STUDENTS ABROAD.

It will be evident from a perusal of Dr. Quayle's Report that Indian students are now to be found in practically every educational institution of university standard in Great Britain. It is satisfactory that they are thus spread out over the whole country. There is, however, still a tendency towards concentration in London, especially in the case of medical students, and Sir Atul Chatterjee would like to endorse the recommendation of Dr. Quayle that a larger number of Indian students should be ready and willing to seek accommodation in the very efficient medical schools at the provincial universities in Great Britain. The Report brings out the very interesting fact that many Indian students are now seeking training not only in the United States of America, but also at various universities and educational centres on the Continent of Europe. They are to be found at places as far apart as Upsala in Sweden, Konigsburg in Germany, and Bordeaux in France. There is of course a certain risk that some of these students might find their way to centres not entirely suitable for their particular line of study, and it is hoped that parents and guardians will make careful inquiries in regard to the facilities available before sending their wards to educational centres in Europe or America.

DISTINCTIONS IN STUDY AND SPORT.

The High Commissioner has perused with great pleasure the list of academic successes achieved by Indian students during the year under report at the various educational institutions in Great Britain. He is also glad to observe the increasing number of young Indians who have distinguished themselves in athletics and other university activities. The High Commissioner has already adverted to the large number of cases in which it has been possible to secure practical training for young Indians. He will have his warm acknowledgments conveyed to the many railway administrations and firms who have with great generosity agreed to accept Indian students for practical training.

Dr. Quayle has furnished an analysis of the courses of study and training which are mainly favoured by Indian students seeking education in western countries. It is a noteworthy and also an extremely gratifying feature of present-day tendencies in this regard that such a large number of young Indians are now seeking training in various technical and scientific professions. Sir Atul Chatterjee realises that a proportion of these students will have difficulty in finding suitable employment on their return to India until there is a larger industrial development in India itself, but he hopes that this development will not be very long in coming now, and it is much better that students going abroad should be brought in contact with the many-sided activities of European countries instead of confining themselves almost entirely to legal or cultural training.

FUTURE RELATIONS.

Dr. Quayle has described fully the social and welfare work of his Department. The Government of India has accepted the recommendation of the High Commissioner that a decision in regard to the maintenance of the Indian Government hostel at Cromwell Road should be deferred for a while. Sir Atul Chatterjee hopes that it will be possible to examine the question in full reference to the future relations between the Central and Provincial Governments in India in educational matters.

Imperial Bank Of India

—:o:—

BOMBAY, February 6.

Statement of the Affairs of the Bank, as on the 6th February 1931.

LIABILITIES.

Subscribed Capital 11,25,00,000
Capital Paid up 5,62,50,000.
Reserve 5,40,00,000
Public Deposits 8,09,26,000
Other Deposits 72,88,26,000
Loans against securities per contra .....
Loans from the Government of India under section 20 of the Paper Currency Act, against Inland bills discounted and purchased per contra 3,00,00,000
Contingent Liabilities .....
Sundries 72,84,000
Total Rupees 95,72,36,000.

THE ABOVE BALANCE SHEET INCLUDES—

Deposits in London £7,169,000
Advances and Investments in London £6,903,000
Cash and balances at other Banks in London £331,300.
Percentage 10.95
Bank Rate 7 per cent.

ASSETS.

Government Securities 27,15,21,000.
Other authorised securities under the Act 2,68,32,000
Ways and Means Advances to the Government of India 3,00,00,000
Loans 15,81,64,000
Cash Credits 28,12,23,000
Inland bills discounted and purchased 5,40,24,000
Foreign bills discounted and purchased 37,93,000
Bullion .....
Dead Stock 2,74,82,000
Liability of constituents for contingent liabilities per contra..
Sundries 70,59,000
Balances with other Banks 43,79,000
Total Rupees 86,44,77,000
Cash 9,28,09,000
Grand Total Rupees 95,72,86,000

LIABILITIES.

Public Deposits Rs. 96,27,000 Decrease.
Other Deposits Rs. 25,29,000 Increase.

ASSETS.

Bank's Investments Rs. 2,60,000 Increase.
Loans Rs. 1,03,99,000 Increase.
Cash Credits Rs. 1,03,99,000 Increase.
Bills Discounted and Purchased Rs. 5,000 Decrease.
Cash Rs. 2,69,47,000 Decrease.

FINE FOR HONOURING PT. MOTILAL

—:o:—

Head-Master's Exploits.

(From Our Correspondent.)

GUNTUR, Feb. 14.

The local foreign cloth shops are being picketed every day by the Congress volunteers. As a consequence, trade in Swadeshi cloth has been stimulated to a considerable extent.

About 200 students of the Andhra Christian College High School were fined Rs. 2 each by the headmaster for not attending classes on the (th inst. when they observed complete hartal and conducted a procession and a meeting in connection with Pandit Motilal's death.

It appears that many students refused to pay the fine.

CANARD OR PROPAGANDA?

—:o:—

"Flow Of Orders From India"

LONDON, Feb. 16.

Lancashire's Cotton Mills will start work again to-day with well-founded hopes of trade revival.

According to a "Daily Herald" telegram from Manchester, flow of orders from India is to be resumed. "This is directly due to the success of the Round Table Conference."—Reuter.

GREATEST CONCESSION FOR ROLLED GOLDEN WRIST WATCHES.

SELECT ANY FOR RS. 4-8-0 ONLY.

A High Grade Rolled Golden Wrist Watch, very strong, good looking small size, latest consignment offered for a short time only. Indeed this is equal to a watch costing Rs. 150 with an attractive silken strap for Rs. 4-8-0 only. Select any and when ordering quote the number of the shape of watch, preferred. Solid Guarantee for five years will accompany the Watch. Purchasers of three at a time will be presented one Bee Time-piece, for six one Railway Regulator Pocket Watch and for one dozen any of the Rolled Golden Wrist Watch. Besides a new year's Diary will be sent free with each wrist watch. Postage and Packing extra. Apply to:—

THE CENTRAL TRADING CO., (Dept. 6), Post Box No. 11425, Calcutta.

MONEY MARKETS

—:o:—

EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Feb. 16.

B. C. Rate T T 1|5 23|32.
B. C. Rate D D 1|5 3|4.
LONDON—
Banks Selling T T 1/5 3/4 21st. Feb.
Banks Selling D D 1/5 25/32.

Banks Selling T T 1/5 23/32 Feby.
Banks Buying T T 1/5 25/32
Bank Buying D D 1/5 13/16.
Banks Buying 3 Mos 1/5 15/16 February Mid March.
Banks Buying 3 Mos 1/5 29/32 Mid March, Mid April.
NEW YORK—
B C Rate T T 279.
Banks Selling T T 278 3/4.
Banks Buying T T 277 3/4.
PARIS—
Banks Selling D D 916.
Banks Buying D D 924
Banks Buying 3 Mos. 940.
JAPAN—
Banks Selling T T 137 5/8
Banks Buying 60 Days 135 1/4.
HONGKONG—
Banks Selling D D 63 1/8.
SHANGHAI—
Banks Selling D D 80 1/4.
SINGAPORE—
Banks Selling D D 156-7|8.
JAVA—
Banks Selling D D 89 3|8.
CROSS RATE.
New York—London 4.85 5/8 14th inst.
Shanghai—London 1/1 15/16 16th inst.
Japan—London 2/0 13/16 14th inst.
London—Paris 123.95 14th inst.
London—Belgium 34.87 14th inst.
London—Switzerland 25.18 14th inst.
London—Italy 92.75 14th inst.
Tone of Sterling Exchange:—Steady, Dull.
Gold £4-4-11 1/2 13th inst. £4-4-11 1/2 14th inst.
Silver London Ready 12 1/8 13th inst. 12 5/16 14th inst.
Silver London Forward 12 13th inst. 12 3/16 14th inst.
Silver New York Ready 26 3/8 13th inst. 26 5/8 14th inst.
London Discounts 3 Mos 2 9/16 per cent. 13th inst. 2 19/32 per cent 14th inst.
London Discounts 6 Mos 2 23/22 per cent 13th inst. 2 23/32 per cent 14th inst.
Imperial Bank Rate 7 per cent.
Bank of England Rate 3 per cent.
Money:—
Inter Bank Call 6 per cent.
3 Mos 5 1/2 per cent.
6 Mos 5 per cent.
12 Mos 4 1/2 per cent.
Tone:—Steady.

Tone of Silver:—Quietly steady India covering. Business small.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Bombay, Feb. 16.

3 1|2 per cent Rupee Paper Rs. 62/3.
4 per cent Conversion Loan due 1931-36 **Rs.** 89/12
4 per cent Loan due 1934-37 Rs. 88-12
4 per cent Loan due 1960-70 Rs. 73/12.
4-1|2 per cent Bonds due 1934 Rs. 94/8.
4-1|2 per cent Loan due 1955-60 Rs. 83.
5 per cent War Loan due 1929-47 Rs. 94-6.
5 per cent Loan due 1935 Rs. 95/8
5 per cent Loan due 1939-44 Rs. 93/0
5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1933 Rs. 99/6
5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1945-55 Rs. 99/13.
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1931 Rs. 100|3
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1932 Rs. 101/3
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1933-36 Rs. 99/13
6-1|2 per cent Bbay Devp. Loan (Tax Free) due 1935 Rs. 104/6
4 per cent Port Trust due 1974 Rs. 72/
4 per cent Improvement Trust due 1974 Rs. 71
4 per cent Municipal due 1974 Rs. 71
5 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1959 Rs. 88/10
6 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1954 Rs. 101-4.
6 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1950-60 Rs. 101-4.

Forward Rates:—5th March settlement. 3-1|2 per cent Rupee Paper Rs. 62-1-0 5 per cent. 1945-55 Rs. 99.13-0.
Tone of market:—Weak.

LONDON DISCOUNT.

Bombay, Feb. 16.

London Discounts 3 months 2-19/31 per cent.
London Discounts 6 months 2-25/32 per cent.
Bank of England Rate Unchanged.
Money Call 6 per cent.
One month 5-1/2 per cent.
3 & 6 months 5.1/2 per cent.
Tone of Money Market:—Tight. Imperial Bank rate unchanged.

LIVERPOOL WHEAT.

—:o:—

Bombay Feb. 16.

Mar. 4/4s 3/8d—0.
May 4/4s 1/4d—0.
July 4/5s 5/8d—0.

CHICAGO WHEAT.

Mar. dol. 79-1/8—1/8.
May dol. 82-5/8—0.
July dol. 69-1/4 up 3/4.

ARGENTINE LINSEED.

Apr. 10.87 up 1.
May 10.95.

NEW YORK SUGAR.

May 130—2.
July 138—3.
Sept. 146—2.

Wheat Cables: Chicago.

"Prices declined on favourable weather but later advanced on covering by "shorts" and strength of Vinnipeg market. Closed firm".

Linseed Cable: from London.

"Despite heavy shipments from Argentine large demand continues from Continent and America. Good demand for oil. Some Continental Millers who looked 10 cents prices stood at 23 cents last year, now talk 15 cents by end of October. We consider purchases advisable particularly London Oil which comparatively cheaper than other Crude Oils".

Wheat Cables: Liverpool.

"Supplies adequate, demand quieter buying temporarily ceased; resumption is necessary to lift prices. Maize and Rye steady but featureless".

BOMBAY STATISTICS.

Bombay Feb. 16.

(East India Cotton Asso. Ltd.)

Receipts from 1st Sept. to 12th Feb.		17,15,218
Same time last season		19,27,583
Exports from 1st Sept. to 12th Feb.—	1930/31	1929/30
United Kingdom	37,960	39,129
Continent	2,39,917	3,26,713
China	1,70,626	98,337
Japan	6,75,862	5,32,737
Coast Ports	7,782	9,111
U. S. A.	243	21,414
Total	11,32,390	10,27,441
Total exports by Rail, 1st Sept. 1930 to 12th Feb. 1931		64,583
Estimated Mill consumption in Bombay from 1st Sept. 1930 to 12th Feb. 1931		3,25,209
Same period last year		3,91,497
Estimated stock of raw cotton held by Exporters, dealers & Mills in Bombay on 12th Feb. 1931		9,04,511
Same time last year		12,82,351

KARACHI STATISTICS.

(Compiled from Reports of the Karachi Chamber of Commerce and other sources).

Total receipts from Up-country from 1st Sept. to 2nd Feb. 1931	7,09,114
Total for the corresponding period last season	5,45,032
Total cotton shipped from 1st Sept. to 2nd Feb. 1931	4,96,413
Total for the corresponding period last season	4,70,472

The Challenge

Some people are able to wake up at a given hour—their numbers are few and their sensibility to Time is not infallible. Others rely upon their servants and the arrival of 'chota hazri'—an equally unreliable procedure.

The habit of rising promptly at a set hour each morning is a good one and the WEST END 'Jaz' ALARM will enable you to give it practical effect.

The WEST END 'Jaz' ALARM is sturdily made and accurately adjusted. It keeps splendid time and sends forth its challenging note *exactly* at the time set. The case is strong and handsome, the Alarm bell is part of the case and cannot be accidentally damaged, the dial is clear and easily read.

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LONG INTERMITTENT ALARM Rs.7/8
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"NATIONAL" STANDS FOR INDIAN LIFE ASSURANCE.

Low rates of premiums.
Prompt Settlement of Claims.
Invest Funds over Rs. 1,40,00,000.
Claims paid exceed Rs. 67,00,000.

IT WILL PAY YOU TO ENQUIRE ABOUT AGENCY TERMS.

PLEASE APPLY TO THE COMPANY TO-DAY.

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SUNDARI SATHI
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Available at all the Chemists and Druggists everywhere.

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Pure Swadeshi Cigarettes
Certified by The Bombay Provincial Congress Committee and The Akhil Bharat Swadeshi Sabha.

Best in taste and flavour Manufactured by the Bharat Tobacco Company and The Asiatic Tobacco Company
Sole Agents:
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125, Nagdevi Street, Bombay 3.

Can send by Railway Parcel Free Delivery.
WANTED able and honest AGENTS for big centres.

ADDING INSULT TO INJURY.

Why Government Shirk Borsad Enquiry?

The "Leader" writes:

The second press note on the Borsad affair issued by the director of information, Bombay, which purports to be based on further inquiries, hardly improves matters. It is not stated who made the enquiries but it may be safely assumed that they were made by the responsible officials on the spot under whose orders and general supervision the police must be discharging its duties. The press note incorporates the purely official, and therefore one-sided version of the affair. In spite of its special pleadings and plausibilities it is not convincing. If it is the view of Government that the local police were not to blame and all the fault and provocation lay on the other side, then it passes our understanding why it shirks an impartial inquiry which will afford an opportunity to the party which feels aggreved the substantiate its own case. We readily believe, as stated in the communique that at the beginning of the civil disobedience movement the Government gave instructions that women 'were to be treated with all possible consideration on every occasion.' There is, therefore, the more reason for Government to order an independent inquiry to find out whether in the particular instances the instructions issued by it were faithfully carried out. The communique contains a number of important admissions. We learn from it that the authorities for several months past had followed the policy "not allowing any demonstrations and of stopping and if necessary dispersing those attempting to take part in them."

UNDER WHICH LAW?

It may be pertinent to inquire under what law this ban was placed on all demonstrations for an indefinite period. In justification for such an extraordinary policy it is urged that the people of the town and taluka of Borsad 'have for generations been notorious for turbulence.' 'Among such inflammable material it is impossible to foresee how excitement may spread or to what excesses it may lead.' And so all demonstrations were stopped as a preventive measure. No value can be attached to such vague allegations casting aspersions on the people of a whole taluka and town. What the public would like to know is whether any serious acts of violence have been committed by the people of Borsad since the starting of the civil disobedience movement. If they were not committed and if the attitude of the people was generally non-violent then the standing order against the holding of demonstrations must appear as an act of executive high-handedness. It is pleaded that the real objective of the police were the men behind the women who refused to make way for the police which had to force a way through the cordon of women, and that the injuries from which they suffered must have been received either when the police forcibly made their way through them or held them back from advancing. But the cat is let out of the bag when in the next sentence it is admitted that 'other minor injuries were caused by the police wresting flags and placards from their hands. In the melee some of the women were trodden on, but there is no evidence that any of them were kicked.' So the police not only made their way through the 'cordon of women' but also used force to wrest flags and placards from their hands. This resulted in 'a melee' and 'women were trodden on'. Was all this part of the dispersal of the demonstrators?

ADDING INSULT TO INJURY

Then the next sentence is also tell-tale. 'The record also shows that a few more serious hurts were caused by lathi blows.' So there was a lathi charge also. All this was sufficient to cause exasperation among the men who, it is alleged, were present in large numbers. But it appears that they behaved with exemplary self-restraint and allowed a handful of policemen to maltreat the women, in spite of the fact that most of them were armed. And yet we are assured that the people of Borsad are such an inflammable and turbulent lot that it was thought advisable in the interest of public peace to prohibit all demonstrations, however peaceful. If there was not a serious breach of the peace on the occasion the Borsad police cannot take credit for it. In maligning the people of Borsad the press note has added insult to injury. Another important admission is that the policemen used abusive language. This lapse from gentlemanly conduct is excused on the ground that they only returned abuse for abuse. 'If the men being heaped with insults' it is urged, 'used similar language in reply their conduct, if regrettable, was only natural.' And it is added that 'no ears were shocked by anything said at that time.' If there are loud complaints about the indecent and insulting language used by the policemen they are only in the nature of propaganda. This only shows how callous the official mind has grown. We do not deny that the police in many places has been filthily abused and has borne in many cases the abuse patiently and good-humouredly. But whether abuse and insulting gestures were freely used by the crowd, both men and women, on this 'occasion' remains to be proved. The non-official version of the incident differs in several material particulars from the official, and whether Government orders an enquiry which can command public confidence into the alleged acts of police excesses or not, the Borsad incident is on the face of it too serious to be dismissed with official communiques based on departmental enquiries. The Indian Merchants' Chamber has asked the Government to save its own good name by appointing an impartial judicial committee of inquiry. The 'Times of India' has made a similar suggestion. Public feeling is very much exercised over the affair and we think that the Government ought to accede to the public demand which is a thoroughly constitutional and reasonable one. If it could order a judicial inquiry into tragic happenings at Peshawari why can it not do the same in connection with the Borsad affair? The Peshawar inquiry was boycotted by Congressmen and the Khilafatists, but in connection with the alleged police excesses at Borsad there is no threat of boycott if a proper inquiry is instituted. Mahatma Gandhi himself, the leader of the civil disobedience movement, has agreed to lead evidence. Does not this fact alone show a great change in the attitude of the civil resisters, and is there to be no response to it from the side of Government?

INDIAN DANGERS AND DISCONTENTS

:D:

II.—The Psychological Breach

BY A DELEGATE TO THE ROUND-TABLE CONFERENCE.

[This is the second of three articles by one of the Indian delegates to the Round Table Conference, contributed to the "Manchester Guardian," explaining what, in his opinion, is the change which in recent years has come over the relations of Indians and British, and what are now the position and the prospects.]

In India at the moment a revolution is in progress. To imagine that because the forces making for revolution have been temporarily driven underground, they have been mastered is for Britons an insane optimism that merits the historical penalty of imperial death. Perhaps in an empire the self-preservation instinct is not so strong as it is in a nation; it is certainly less strong than it is in an individual; but surely even empires have a right to exist for as long as they can. What a tragedy it is that they are deaf to the advice of history and so slow to alter their modes of life, unlike the normal man who, when his doctor scares him, does sometimes pull himself up!

With the bitterness now engendered between Englishman and Indian what may not happen when the conflagration blazes forth again in 1933 or at the latest in 1935? With her proverbial endurance England may outlast any other nation in the capacity for sitting upon bayonets, but, for all that, Government by ordinance repression, and martial law can only be really effective in the cities of India. The army in India may be too big or too small for the country's needs; but it certainly is not large enough to supply one soldier apiece to patrol each of the million odd villages of India; and now daily in the villages hundreds of "cells" are forming. Their organisation is still rudimentary, but aggressive Bolshevism may shape them for the ruin of an empire. If India degenerates into a second China what good will that do either to hrself or to England? On occasions martial law may be an admirable form of government, but, even when justifiable, it cannot assist, it can only hinder the normal economic life of those subjected to it. Its keenest advocates can hardly plead its utility for local or international trade.

LOSS OF NERVE.

Can it be denied that Indian nerves have gone? Otherwise, what explanation is there of the fact that any action taken by an official Englishman, let alone by the Government as a body, is to-day suspect? Why, too, even in the pettiest matters, such unreasoning imputation of sinister motives if an Englishman be concerned? Whence the wild, but general vilification of Britons, even of those employed in such nation-building services as Education or Public Health? Why are the women, Hindu or Mohammedan, rushing out of the purdah that for ages has been their social pride and mingling their hysteria with the lack of control of their menfolk? Why the cries that Hinduism or Islam is in danger when admittedly the present crisis is largely political? Why does even the staid Indian mercantile community appear so oblivious of its immediate economic interests and, instead of trading quietly, sympathise with or actively help the Congress Party with its impossible slogan "Complete independence"? Yes, Indian nerves have gone.

Can it be denied that in India English nerves have gone? Gone they have, but the process of going has been more gradual than with the Indian. The decay has proceeded 'pari passu' with the Briton's loss of touch with the people over whom Providence of the examination system has set him. For such loss of touch he is not entirely to blame. His office work has trebled and so has left him less time for personal contact with the Indian. His touring has been cut down to a minimum. Nowadays, the district official, when on tour, instead of riding from village to village along the bullock-cart, tracks, motors along the metalled main road. Thereby he does very well financially in matters of mileage, but spiritually he loses. He cannot learn the ways of the ryot as his predecessors did; he cannot spare the time for the sympathy that such learning postulates. Today, at intervals on his route, his motor halts for hurried interviews with batches of village headmen, a class too often coached by subordinate officials merely to say smooth things to their superior.

His clerical staff is able, but amongst ability may be sometimes found corruption. Individuals in his office may line their pockets, and into accusations of dishonesty against useful subordinates, if such complaints ever reach him, he has no time and no acquired ability seriously to inquire. The nemesis for such a neglect of duty is a growing belief amongst the peasantry that the sahib's hands too are not clean nowadays. The belief is, of course, erroneous, but, held as it is, it makes sympathy between official and ryot the more difficult. Respect for the Englishman has decayed, and thereby his work grows harder and, even when done, provides no inward glow of satisfaction.

NERVES OF IRON.

IRON is the life of the blood and the blood is the life of the body. Red Rich blood feeds the nerves, poor anaemic blood starves them. It is not without reason that "a man of iron Nerve" means all over the world, a man of courage, brains, vitality and endurance. Lack of Iron in the blood leads to weakness, timidity, loss of energy and instability of character. Weak blood cannot feed the nerves and we succumb readily to diseases both physical and mental.

The remedy for nervous weakness, loss of memory, poor circulation, lassitude and all troubles arising from malnutrition of the blood is a course of

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Whenever the first symptoms appear. They give the blood Iron in the form in which it is most readily absorbed into the system. Iron Jelloids are made in four varieties. No. 1 for children.

No. 2 for ladies.

No. 2A special for men only and

No. 3 Extra Strong.

They are sold by all high class chemists, at Re. 1/- for a trial bottle lasting 14 days and Rs. 2/12/- for a full size bottle of 40 days' supply.

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5 B. C.

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Typical scene showing primitive methods used by many small butter manufacturers

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can only be made from pure milk

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If you could see this "butter" being made you would be unpleasantly amazed . . .

On the other hand, Polson's Pasteurised Butter is the hygienic product of a thoroughly modern factory — the only private concern in Western India making properly pasteurised butter on a big commercial scale. Insist on Polson's and know what you are eating.

POLSON'S PASTEURISED BUTTER

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P. S.—Please apply for further details to the above address. Send for our terms for carrying out business and "Vaida" and ready in cotton, silver, linseed and wheat.

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Jamnagar, (Nathjiwar)

CHURCHILL DISOWNED

—:o:—

His India Speech "Mischievous"

As had been expected, Mr. Churchill began an attack in to-night's debate on the Indian Question. What had been expected was that he would be repudiated with such dignity and decision by his leader, Mr. Baldwin.

There were no speeches in support of Mr. Churchill's policy of force in India, but, on the other hand, Conservatives displayed no marked enthusiasm for the rival Tory policy of continuity and co-operation announced by Mr. Baldwin, writes the Parliamentary correspondent of the "Daily Herald".

After explaining for 40 minutes to a House that hung on every word—and to a gallery well tenanted by Indians, both turbaned and in European garm—what was the aim and what the accomplishment of the Indian Round-Table Conference, Mr. MacDonald spoke thus:—

"That is a very satisfactory achievement. A general survey survey has been made on the lines laid down, for revising and filling in details.

"And so I ask the House to agree to the Government pursuing the problem in detail, in consultation with representative Indians and constitutional experts here.

"Supposing we do not go on, what are the prospects?

"The prospects are repression and nothing but repression—a kind of repression for which we shall get neither credit nor success.

"It is a repression of masses of people, a great proportion of the masses being women and children Is is a repression, not of an organisation, not of bodies; it will develop into a repression of the whole population.

"If we are prepared to march our soldiers from the Himalayas to Cape Comorin, then refuse to allow us to go on.

"If you are prepared to subdue by force, not only the people, but the spirit of the time, then refuse to allow us to proceed.

"If you are prepared to stage for the whole world to behold a failure of our political genius, to provide it with a spectacle that will bring our name and fame very low indeed, then refuse to allow us to go on.

"But if you wish to bind India to you by bonds of confidence and make her happy within your Empire and Commonwealth if you wish to hear her praise you in pride, then accept the work that was done by the conference and instruct the Government to proceed with it to a complete conclusion."

The Prime Minister sat down to resounding cheers from the whole body of Ministerialists and not a few few of the Opposition.

TORIES' PLEDGE.

Representatives of both wings of the Opposition who sat at the Round-Table followed.

First Sir Samuel Hoare for the Tories, rather starched but all the more earnest-sounding for that.

"I should shudder," said he, "to see this question become the pawn of Party politics, as the Irish question used to be—the Government of the day pledged to one line of policy, the Opposition pledged to reverse it."

But they must be realists, facing the formidable and stubborn facts. His Party would not split hairs or quibble, and it yielded to none in its desire to see a federated India in which there was equality of status for Indians and Britons, but it would fight to the last ditch against tampering with the solemn obligations undertaken by this country Justice had been our priceless gift to India and justice must be maintained.

Mr. Isaac Foot, also a Conference member, spoke next for the Liberals. He took the opportunity of giving the highest possible praise to Mr. MacDonald for his handling of the Conference, and urged him to press forward with the task for which he had such special qualifications.

"A compared," cried Mr. Foot, "with the difference between a friendly and an alien Indian all our domestic disputes are as dust in the balance."

Let there be no interruption or delay.

CROWD TO HEAR SIMON.

The House was soon packed out to hear Sir John Simon, who was Chairman of the Simon Commission which immediately preceded the Round-Table Conference, from which in consequence he was himself excluded.

Sir John's principal conclusions were:

He regarded the Government's success in bringing the Indian Princes into line with the idea of federation as a tremendous achievement.

"Safeguards" are a vital matter, not a mere matter of detail, and must be of the very essence of any constitution.

The conference was the beginning and not the end.

"I would beg that Parliament should now undertake its own duty and should continue with patience and goodwill to the practical work of recasting the constitution and developing the responsibility of India."

WINSTON'S PROTEST.

Mr. Churchill followed at once.

Expressly stating that he was not the spokesman on this occasion of the official Opposition.

he worked himself up once again into a fury of protest against what he regards as the betrayal of the Empire, and there were cries of "Shame" towards the end.

But the speech was no more than a second edition of old violences.

"There will be a sharp awakening," he foretold, "a reaction of a most formidable character. The nation's unmeasured strength will once more be used.

"It is the ending to which, step by step and day by day, you are remorselessly and fatuously conducting us.

ducting us.

"No nation has ever suffered such an overwhelming injury and abrogation of its rights."

The Round-Table Conference he described as "a would-be and wholly unauthorised constituent assembly."

While all the world wondered a smiling and bland Government had got ready to hand over the Imperial title-deeds, following a hysterical landslide at the conference during which the Conservative delegates had alone kept their heads.

Though it must be admitted, added Mr. Churchill kindly, that the Prime Minister himself had had his moods of foreboding thickly veiled as they had of course been by flowery language.

CHURCHILL REBUKED.

Not long afterwards Mr. Churchill was very soundly trounced for his speech, by Col. Lane-Fox who was a member of the Simon Commission, and a colleague of his in the late Baldwin Government.

He called the speech unfortunate and mischievous, unwise and absolutely ignoring the realities of the situation and the responsibilities of the British Empire.

Still more drastic was Mr. Churchill's repudiation by his leader, Mr. Baldwin, folowing an earnest plea for Indian liberties by another Tory, Major Oliver Stanley, who was heartily cheered by Labour members.

MR. BALDWIN'S PLEDGE.

Mr. Baldwin declared with emphasis that if he were called to office he would regard it as his duty to use every means in his power to bring about a federal constitution for India, and thus implement the decision of the Conference.

Speaking with quite unusual vigour and determination, he declared that prompted by memories of the Irish problem, he stood for continuity of policy. General agreement on matters of principal must be secured for he was convinced that the Government of India from London by a single party was impossible.

Ministerialists cheered their appreciation and agreement. Mr. Churchill, seated beside his standing Party leader, sat with folded arms and features set in obstinate determination.

Mr. Benn, Secretary for India, opened his winding-up speech for the Government by picturing Mr. Churchill—in his own figure of speech—as a ship sinking in a calm sea of universal public disapproval.

"For the future," were Mr. Benn's closing words, "two things are necessary, sincerity and speed. Delay has been the tragedy of the past The Conference has begun the re-establishment of that tender plant, confidence and trust. It can only grow to its full stature if we act not only with justice, but swiftly."

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—:o:—

Why Britishers Demand Them

The Chamber of Commerce Journal of London, writes:—

The urgent need for safeguarding adequately the future of British trade with India was strongly emphasized in an important resolution (see page 41) passed at the end of last week by the Executive Committee of the East India Section of the London Chamber of Commerce, and conveyed to the representatives of British interests at the Round Table Conference. The resolution draws attention to the possible effects on British trade, if India is to retain its fiscal autonomy in a new constitution under which the Government will be predominantly Indian, having regard to the announced intention of the Indian Nationalists to adopt a strong protectionist policy. The resolution asked, therefore, that an agreement should be negotiated for Customs preferences to British goods. The possibility of racial discrimination in a self-governing India is also not disregarded, and the view is expressed that as a condition concurrent with further political advance there should be "a guarantee that there will be no discriminations against British commerce and industry established in India, whether financed by sterling or rupee capital, or against British goods exported to India."

These proposals may appear impracticable to those who are merely conscious of the opposition of Indian Nationalists to the granting of preferential Customs duties on British goods, without appreciating the grounds of that opposition. A full statement of the Nationalist point of view was given in a minute of dissent to the report of the Indian Fiscal Commission; After stating that India, as then constituted, could not accept the principle of Imperial preference, the signatories aid that they would be in favour of it on the distinct condition that India should be put on the same footing of freedom as the Dominions in tariff matters. Already under the existing constitution, India enjoys fiscal autonomy, and the other conditions precedent to the granting of preferences for which the Nationalists stipulated have been prominently before the Round Table Conference.

It is difficult therefore to understand why a question of such paramount importance to this country should not have been raised at the Conference, in view of the protectionist policy India wishes to pursue. India is the biggest market for British goods and the advantages Great Britain enjoys from the Indian connection are expressed essentially in terms of trade. The possible complications for this country which that connection involves are to be found not only in India itself but in the Mediterranean, the Red Sea, the Persian Gulf, and throughout the Far East.

Already our exports to India have fallen, and in the future, unless we are given a preference, there would be no reason why foreign nations should not secure an equal, if not a greater, share of India's import trade, while remaining entirely free from the political obligations which we should still be expected to discharge. The force of the Committee's resolution is, in fact, clear and unanswerable; Britain is entitled to expect from India security for that trade which is its only return for a protection that has ensured internal peace for India, as well as safety against external aggression, for nearly three-quarters of a century.

WANLESS TUBERCULOSIS SANATORIUM

—:o:—

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—At the urgent request of the Union Committee of the Wanless Tuberculosis Sanitorium I have come in India with the object of securing the completion and opening of the Sanatorium. The present site of 104 acres on the Sangli-Miraj Road was secured and paid for out of funds provided by the Miraj Mission Hospital, amounting to Rs. 31,436-4-0. In addition Rs. 46,993 has been to date contributed to the public. This, money has been spent on, grading tree planting, the securing of a good water supply and pumping machinery, the erection of buildings, of which there are six Cottages with kitchens having accommodation for 15 patients, these together with Physician's and Nursing Superintendent's residence have been completed. The following are immediately required in order to place the institution on a workable basis for the admission and efficient treatment of patients:—1. Laboratory, 2. Quarters for Nurses, 3. Quarters for Indian resident Doctor, 4. Water Tank and piping, 5. Furnishing for completed buildings, 6. A ward for Charitable Patients. The final completion of the Institution with its full quota of 100 beds we feel we must be content to postpone until less depressing times emerge.

What we now plead for is the help of the charitably disposed public, sufficient to enable us to finish buildings to the point of completeness where we can admit and efficiently care for thirty patient. This will require an immediate outlay of Rs. 35,000. Donations large and small will be gratefully received and may be forwarded through Mr. Cowasji Palanji Engineer, c/o "The Times of India," who is authorized to receive and forward donations. A discription of the Sanatorium thus far completed appeared in "The Times of India", on Wednesday, January 3rd.—Yours, etc.,

W. J. WANLESS,
Acting Managing Superintendent.
Miraj, January 8.

HOW TO LIVE FOR A CENTURY

—:o:—

Eschew Comforts, Says Norman Collins

In the same week, Dr. Gueniot, of Paris, has told mankind how to live to be a hundred, and an inmate of Leicester Institution has died at the age of 104, complaining bitterly that he was alone and friendless, having outlived all his contemporaries.

That sort of thing makes it extremely difficult for the rest of us to know what to do. Few men want to die. But fewer want to be alone and friendless.

And though it is comparatively easy to keep a friend it is comparatively difficult, judging by the disclosures of successful centenarians, to keep alive. It calls for as much self-denial to become a centenarian as to become a saint. Eating and drinking, it appears are far more dangerous and deadly than we in our nursey days suspected. And to lie in bed. Gueniot assures us, is merely to accelerate death, writes N. R. Collins.

Only, in fact, by avoiding all the comforts of human existence can man smear his portion of life across a full century.

The receipts for longevity are diverse and mostly unpleasant. The range from mere abstinence from tobacco and alcohol to 30-mile walks and a diet of nuts. And they are all of them right. For in this world someone can always be found to support anything. Zaro Aga, the 160-year-old Turkish porter for instance, had never touched tobacco or alcohol in his life and a half. He was immediately pounced upon by the Prohibitionists and exhibited, just as Captain James Smith, of Philadelphia, who lived to be 124 and was ferocious walker and smoker (30 miles and 25 cigars a day at 50), was heralded by the peripatetic school.

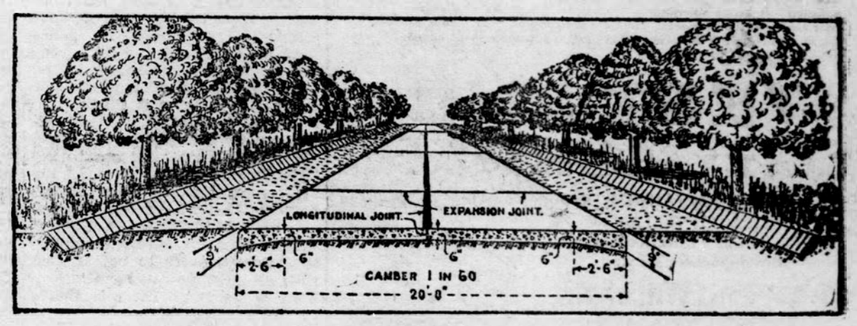
BLOATERS IN COFFEE

The bit about nuts, I confess, was a little fiction of my own. But I am reminded of how dangerous it is for fiction to compete with fact by the Adriatic lady who survived well into her second century on a fare of smoked herrings dipped in strong coffee.

Marriage, they say, puts years on a man; and this not in a purely humorous sense. Married men actually do live longer than bachelors. It is not, as has been held, that it merely seems longer. In support of this, one might even call Zaro Aga again, since he has been married 12 times. But perhaps Zaro Aga should really be called on the side of another powerful school that claims that a hobby is the best medicine against death.

I am sometimes surprised by my nonchalance in the face of the final dissolution. A millionaire, I am told, has a greater chance of long life than other men. But quite frankly I doubt if I shall ever leave my present job and become a millionaire. I may do; but I am sceptical.—"News Chronicle."

THE
BEST ROADS
ARE
CONCRETE ROADS



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7. Experienced drivers say that the safest pavement in wet weather is concrete.
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9. Modern traffic demands modern pavements — which means concrete pavement.
10. Concrete resurfacing has solved the problem of the worn-out street.
11. Concrete pavements can be constructed with a minimum of delay and inconvenience.
12. A large, costly repair plant is unnecessary to maintain concrete streets.
13. The cost of concrete pavement is often lower than that of less durable materials.
14. Hot weather does not soften the smooth, even surface of a concrete pavement.
15. The maintenance cost of our concrete streets has been negligible—statement of many city officials.

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Tottori Maru	5973	17 Feb.	28 Feb
Hakozaki ,,	10500	....	@21 Feb
Yamagata ,,	3807	21 Feb.	2 Mar.
Terukuni ,,	12000	....	8 Mar.
Mito ,,	7061	25 Feb.	1 Mar.
xIyo ,,	5962	27 Feb.	13 Mar.
Hakusan ,,	10500	....	@24 Mar.
*Tokiwa ,,	6972	18 Mar.	31 Mar.

*Do not carry passengers.
xCalls at Colombo.
(a) From Colombo.

FOR MARSEILLES AND LONDON.

Steamers	Tons	Leave Colombo.	Arrive Marseilles
Kashima Maru	10000	19 Feb.	8 Mar.
Yasukuni ,,	12000	3 Mar.	20 Mar.

FROM ORIENT TO SAN-FRANCISCO.

Steamers	Tons	From Hongkong	From Kobe
Chichibu Maru	22000	4 March	10 Mar.
Tatsuta ,,	22000	18 Mar.	24 Mar.

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Steamer	Arrival	Departure
Borneo Maru	10th Feb.	19th Feb
Shinyo Maru	17th ,,	21st ,,
TamatsuMaru	17th ,,	24th ,,
Meiko Maru	20th ,,	26th ,,
Shunko Maru	24th ,,	7th Mar.

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SHIPPING NEWS
Exports & Imports.

ARRIVALS.
Bombay Feb. 16.
Forthbank, Minno, New York.
Wilscox, Buckley, New York.
British Soldier, Mackenzie Abadan.
Acusta, Jhonston, Abadan.
Warfield, Steel, Karachi.
Kohinoor, Hartoch, Calcutta.
Queda, Warden, Calcutta.

DEPARTURES.
Bombay, Feb. 17.
Bombay, Feb. 17.
Yselkirk, Kemmerer, Karachi.
Franconia, Irving, Colombo.
Kenya, Grant, Karachi.

LOADING.
Bombay, Feb 16.
Steamer Subadar for Calcutta.
Steamer Kohinoor for Calcutta.

DEPARTURE OF TOURISTS.

S S Franconia:—The Graham T Coy's steamer Franconia, will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Colombo, Madras and Balavia with 301 American Tourists.

S S Forthbank:—The F F Campbell Coy's steamer Forthbank, arrived in harbour yesterday from New York, with a general cargo.

S S Wilscox:—The L Edward L'd. steamer Wilcox, arrived in harbour yesterday from New York, with a general cargo.

S S Kohinoor:—The T M Coy's steamer Kohinoor, arrived in harbour yesterday from Java, with a cargo of sugar.

S S Queda:—The B I S N Coy's steamer Queda, arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta, with a general cargo.

S S Yselkirk:—The L Edward Ltd., steamer Yselkirk, will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Karachi, with same bottom cargo.

ALEXANDRA DOCK.
—:o:—
MONDAY, February 16.
1 Forthbank, Colombo, 17-2, F F Campbell & Co.
2 Viceroy of India, London, 21-2, M M and Co.
3 Queda, NF, NF, M M & Co.
4 Yselkirk, Karachi, 16-2, L Edwards Ltd.
6 Nawab Rangoon, 22-2, Mark Nixon & Co.
7 Clan Ogilvy, Antwerp, 18-2, L Edward Ltd.
9 Kenya, Karachi, 17-2, M M & rison & Co.
12 Borneo Maru, Yokohama, 20-2, O S Kaisha.
13 Dumana, NF, NF, M M & Co.
15 Aquileia, Genoa, 24-2, L T & M I.
16 War Field, Hull, 21-2, M M & Co.

VICTORIA DOCK.
1 Heinau Maru, Rangoon, 20-2, Scindia S N Co.
3 Barjora, P'Gulf, 18-2, M M & Co.
4 Vita, Karachi, 16-2, M M & Co.
5 Sydney Maru, Kobe, 18-2, M M & Co.
8 City of Salford, Karachi, 18-2, K Noxon & Co.
9 Nalgora, Colombo, 17-2, M M & Co.
10-11 Kohinoor NF, NF, T Morrison & Co.
12-13 Delhi, Colombo, 17-2, L Edwards.
14 Ahmedi Malabar Coast 17-2, S Hassum & Co.

PRINCE'S DOCK.
A Strudsholm, Karachi, 17-2, National S S Co.
F Nawab, Rangoon, 19-2 T Morrison & Co.
H Padma, Karachi, 17-2, S Hassum & Co.

STEAMERS EXPECTED.
FROM LONDON
Kaiser-i-Hind 20-2-31 P and O S N Co.
Mooltan 27-2-31 P and O S N Co.
FROM LIVERPOOL.
Tuscania, 2-5-31, G T Co.
City of Calcutta, 20-2-31, K N Co.
Clan Macintosh, 17-2-31 J F Co.
FROM OSLO.
Japan, 21-2-31, L Edward.
FROM NEW YORK.
City of Oran 27-2-31. F F Campbell & Co.
City of Durby, 8-2-31, F F Campbell Co.
City of Canton, 22-2-31 F F Compbell Co.
Wilscox, 3-2-31, L Edward Ltd.
Franconia, 9-2-31, Lourists.
Resolute, 10-2-31 Lourists.
Silverpire, 17-2-31, L Edward Ltd.
FROM TRIESTE.
Gange, 19-2-31, L T Co.
Hilda, 17-2-31 L T Co.
FROM CHINA AND JAPAN PORTS.
Kidderpore 24-2-31, P O S N Co.
Tottori Maru, 15-2-31, N Y Kaisha.
Yamagata Maru, 19-2-31, N Y Kaisha.
Sinyo Maru, 15-2-31, O S Kaisha.
Meiko Maru, 18-2-31 O S Kaisha
Shunko Maru, 24-2-21 O S Kaisha.

FROM AUSTRALIA.
Naldera, 27-2-31, P & O S N Co.
FROM DURBAN.
Karapara 28-2-31 M M and Co.

SAILING DATES OF STEAMERS FOR LONDON.
Viceroy of India, 21-2-3', P and O S N Co.
FOR PLYMOUTH.
Warfield N F M M and Co.
Kenya, NF, M M & Co.
FOR PERSIAN GULF.
Varsova, NF, M M & Co.
Barjora, NF, M M & Co.
FOR NEW YORK.
Forthbank, NF, F F Campbell Co.
FOR HULL.
City of Salford, NF, J F Co.
FOR HAMBURG.
Clan Ogilvy, NF, L Edward Ltd.
FOR KOBE.
Sydney Maru NF M M & Co.
Borneo Maru NF O S Kaisha.
Zamatsu Maru, N F, O S Kaisha.
FOR CALCUTTA.
Subadar, NF, M M Co.
Kohinoor NF, M M Co.
FOR DURBAN.
Khandalla, NF, M M & Co.
FOR RANGOON.
Nawab, NF, T M and Co.
FOR JEDDAH.
Rezwani, NF, T M & Co.

STEAMERS FIXED.
FOR LONDON
Viceroy of India P and O S Co.
FOR PLYMOUTH
Warfield M M and Co
Kenya, M M & Co.
FOR NEW YARK.
Forthbank, F F Campbell Co.
FOR HULL.
City of Salford J F Co.
FOR CHINA AND JAPAN PORTS.
Sydney Maru M M & Co.
Zamatsu Maru O S Kaisha
Borneo Maru O S Kaisha.
FOR HAMBURG.
Clan Ogilvy, L Edward Ltd.
FOR BUSREH.
Varsova M M & Co.
Barjora, M M & Co.
FOR RANGOON.
Nawab, T M and Co.
FOR CALCUTTA.
Subadar T M Co.
Kohinoor T M Co.
FOR JEDDAH.
Rahmani T M & Co.
Rizwani T M & Co.
FOR DURBAN.
Ellora M M and Co.

GENERAL LANDING DATE.
City of Salford, 14-2-31.
Saraswati, 14-2-31.
Irrawadi, 14-2-31.
Jalarashni, 14-2-31.
Yselkirk, 14-2-31.
Vita, 16-2-31.

EXPORTS.
Bombay, Feb. 16.

S S Viceroy of India for London:—15 bales animal skin, A H L Tharia; 8 bales animal skin, H R Rehmanbhai; 7 bales animal skin, S Methia; 4 bales animal skin, D F Ismail; 13 bales animal skin, L Hassam; 2 bales woollen carpets, Mirzaoff Bros.; 3 bales woollen carpets, Amin Azizullaoff 500 cwts. rapeseed, A Govindji & Co.

For Marseilles:—50 bales cotton fly, B Karsondas & Co.; 300 cwts. groundnuts, T S Thodani & Sons, 1,000 cwts. groundnut seed, Birla Bros.

For Beyrouth:—6 bales wool raw, H Saloovani; 44 bales goat hair, H. Saloovani.

S S Warfield or Havre:—780 bales cotton raw, Volkart Bros; 275 bales cotton raw, Patel Cotton Co.; 110 bales cotton raw, Bombay Co.; 28 bales cotton fly, Textile Products Ltd.; 400 cwts. mustardseed, T S Thadani & Sons.

For Dunkirk:—250 bales cotton raw, Patel Cotton Co.

For London:—1,000 cwt. groundnut cakes, Steel Bros.

S S Clan Ogilby for Antwerp:—511 bales cotton raw Ralli Bros.; 125 bales cotton raw, Bombay Co.

For Ghent:—55 bales cotton raw, Volkart Bros; 110 bales cotton raw, Bombay Co.

S S City of Salford for Ghent:—55 bales cotton raw, Bombay Co.; 220 bales cotton raw, O Manji & Co.

For Antwerp:—400 bales cotton raw, Bombay Co.

For Barcelona:—550 bales cotton raw, Volkart Bros.; 100 bales cotton raw, Patil Cotton Co.; 11 bales cow hides, H A K A Majid.

For Hull:—410 cwts. myrabollam, C Jivanlal & Co.; 1,500 wts. myrabollam, P Mathradas & Co.

S S Forthbank for New York:—Fmb. numdas, Cox & Kings Ltd.; 60 cwts. mice powder, A O Divan.

For Halifax:—300 cwts. niger-seed, A Govindji.

S S Aquilea for Genoa:—500 cwts. linseed, Gorio Ltd.; 250 cwts. gingellyseed, Gorio Ltd.; 110 bales cotton raw, T M Kaisha Ltd.

For Port Said:—135 bales cotton yarn, Sassoon J David & Co.

For Alexandretta —42 bales cotton yarn, Phoenix Mills Ltd.

For Beyrouth:—2 bales cotton yarn, Phoenix Mills Ltd

S S Borneo Maru for Kobe:—50 bales cotton raw, Japan Cotton Tdg. Co.; 200 bales cotton raw, T M nKaisha Ltd.; 400 bales cotton raw, Volkart Bros.; 500 bales cotton raw, G K Kaisha Ltd.

For Osaka:—400 bales cotton raw, Volkart Bros.

For Yokkaichi:—500 bales cotton raw, Volkart Bros.; 100 bales cotton raw, G K Kaisha Ltd.

For Nagoya:—200 bales cotton raw, G K Kaisha Ltd.

S S Sydney Maru for Kobe:—850 bales cotton raw, Japan Cotton Tdg. Co.; 500 bales cotton raw, M Amersey & Co.; 500 bales cotton raw, G K Kaisha Ltd.

For Yokkaichi:—100 bales cotton raw, G K Kaisha Ltd.

For Osaka:—50 bales cotton raw, Japan Cotton Tdg. Co.

S S Tamatsu Maru for Osaka:—3,000 bales cotton raw, T M Kaisha Ltd.; 500 bales cotton raw, G K Kaisha Ltd.

For Kobe:—3,000 bales cotton raw, T M Kaisha Ltd.; 496 bales cotton raw, A Khimji & Co.; 300 bales cotton raw, N Nagshi & Co.; 500 bales cotton raw, M Amersey & Co.; 500 bales cotton raw, Nissho Co.; 1,000 bales cotton raw, G K Kaisha Ltd.

IMPORTS.
—:o:—
Bombay, Feb. 16.

S S Kenya, Agents, M M & Co., from London:—46 drums colour; 46 drums varnish; 473 drums paint, 25 ases hooks; 220 cases wine; 272 cases beer; 181 cases medicine; 49 cases newspaper; 400 cases glassware; 70 cases mineral water; 665 cases gin; 264 cases milk; 36 cases chairs; 180 cases fertilizer; 25 cases ale; 40 cases stout; 170 drums spirits; 701 drums lub. oil; 20 drums chemicals; 70 cases washing blue; 125 cases metal polish; 93 cases salt; 20 cases whisky.

From Southampton:—190 cases cigarettes.

From Bordeaux:—423 cases brandy; 41 cases wine.

From Charoute: 2307 cases brandy.

From Havre:—150 bundles copper sheets; 57 bundles copper rods; 91 bundles copper wire

From Antwerp:—64 bundles steel plates; 112 bundles steel nails; 359 bundles steel sheets; 220 bundles steel flats; 962 bundles steel joists; 96 bundles steel bars; 2,554 bundles steel angles; 542 bundles steel hooks; 3,341 bundles steep rods; 200 coils wire; 325 coils panel pins; 97 cks. chemicals.

From Alexandria:—2,205 bales cotton.

—:o:—

INDIAN COTTON FIGURES.
RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY.
Bombay, Feb. 16.
Since 1st September.
In full-pressed Bales.

14-2-31		This year.
Khandesh	5,96	253,405
Central India	5,492	233,470
Barsi and Nagar	2,432	129,076
Hyderabad-Gaorani	1,248	58,173
Berar	8,452	397,673
Central Provinces	3,796	221,789
Total Oomras	26,616	1,292,591
Dholera	3,186	77,081
N.W. Provinces		84,016
Rajputana	841	23,639
Sind-Punjab	582	84,617
Broach	1,557	26,596
Coompta & Dharwar		16,838
Westerns-Northerns		8,434
Cocoanada		16
Tinnevelly & Cambodia		13,704
Persian		115
American		49,149
Egyptian & African	192	99,953
Comilla, Burma & other sorts		124
Total	32,974	1,771,873

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY.
—:o:—
Bombay, Feb. 16.
1st Sept. to 12th Feb.
In full-pressed Bales.

14-2-31		This year.
Europe	965	278,120
Japan & China	7,604	846,483
Coast Ports		7,782
Up-country by Rail		64,563
Afloat in harbour for Europe, China and Japan		53,049
Total	8,299	1,255,022

AMERICAN COTTON FIGURES.
Bombay, Feb. 16.

F. P. Bales	1930-31	1929-30
Receipts to date 14-2-31	7624000	7540000
Receipts Yesterday 14-2-31	9000	20000
Exports to date 14-2-31	4750000	5227000
Stock at Ports 13-2-31	1589000	1326000
Stock Interior Towns 13-2-31	158900	1326000
Stock Liverpool 13-2-31	1110000	1012000
Visible Supply 13-2-31	7856000	5395000
Quantity in Sight 13-2-31	11291000	12136000
Quantity out of sight 13-2-31	6.24000	8310000

BOMBAY COTTON
—:o:—
Bombay Feb. 16.

In spite of quiet advices from New York the local market ruled firm again to-day. There is utter absence of offerings and operators are buying confidently in hope of higher prices. The present rise is purely due to speculative and although it is rather risky to follow, the bulls are evidently control the situation. Prices of Broach A-M opened at Rs. 213-8 and declined to Rs. 211. At this level there was good buying and prices advanced to Rs. 214-12. Liverpool was due to open at a decline of 5 points but it opened at a decline of 2 points.

Later on there was some impressive selling and prices declined rapidly and closed as under:—
Broach A-M 211/12.
Broach J-A 219/4.
Oomra March 175/12.
Oomra May 178.
Bengal March 159.
Bengal May 161.

SAMPIN QUOTATIONS.
—:o:—
Bombay, Feb. 16.

February	136.90—0.10
May	130.00+0.50
August	129.50+0.50

GOLD AND SILVER.
—:o:—
Bombay, Feb. 16.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Mint Gold Ready	21	5	3
Mint Gold 1st Settlement	21	6	3
Mint Gold 2nd ,,	21	7	9
Silver Ready	41	12	0
Silver 1st Settlement	36	12	0

READY COTTON QUOTATIONS.
—:o:—
Bombay, Feb. 16.

	Fine	Average
Bengal Superfine	170	160
Bengal Fine	165	155
Bengal FiG.	160	150
Sindh-Punjab Fine	165	155
Sindh-Punjab F.G.	160	150
Wardha-Hingt Fine	185	180
Nagpur Savner Fine	190	180
Yeotmal Fine	180	175
Arvi Fine	180	175
Amraoti Fine	175	170
Khamgaon-Akola Fine	175	170
Mulkapur Fine	170	165
Khandesh Fine	170	165
Muthia Fine	165	160
Burwah Sanavad Fine	185	175

READY COTTON SALES.
—:o:—
Bombay, Feb. 16.

109 S J Devid Mill Pandharpur 182 1/2.
70 S J Devid Mill Khandwa 233.
53 Mithabhai Nathoo Shirpur 176 1/2.
103 G G Kesha and Co. Bhavnagar 163.
100 S. Joharmal Harij Old 120.
72 B. Karshandas Hingoli 174.
108 K. Punja and Co. Sindhurni 169 1/4
86 K. Punja and Co. Veraval Old 170.
48 Toyomankwak Darwaha 176.
252 Motiram Vaghji Sindh-American 222 1/2.
62 Virji Ladha Sanavad old 172
100 Currimbhai Khurja 166 1/2.
100 S J Devid Dhai 173.
69 Birla Bros Ranala 170 1/2.

THE SEEDS TRADERS ASSOCIATION.
—:o:—
Bombay Feb. 16.

Castorseeds Delivery May Opening Rs. 33/8, Highest Rs. 34/4, Lowest Rs. 33/7, Closing Rs. 33/4/6.

Groundnut Seeds Delivery February Opening Rs. 30/6 Highest Rs. 30/8, Closing Rs. 30/4.

Groundnut Seeds Delivery May Opening Rs. 32/5, Highest Rs 32/10 Lowest Rs. 31/1, Closing Rs. 32/2/6

PRODUCE RECEIPTS.
Bombay Feb. 16.

	bales.
Khandeish	5,196
Central India	5,492
Barsi-Nugger	2,432
Hyderabad-Gaorani	1,248
Berar	8,452
Central Provinces	3,796
Dholera	3,186
Rajputana	841
Sind-Punjab	582
Broach	1,557
Egyptians	192
Cotton	32,974 cwts.
Wheat	3,729
Linseed	979
Rape, Rai and Mustardseeds	1,357
Gingellyseeds	1,012
Poppyseeds	11
Groundnuts	20,721
Castorseeds	3,384
Rice	3,090
Myrabollams	1,599
Cottonseeds	18,589
Gram	1,034
Joowar	307
Barley	303
Bajree	1,227 tons.
Coal	253

STOCKS AND SHARES.
SCATTERED LONG LIQUIDATION.
Undertone Steady.

Bombay, Feb. 16.

The share market opened steady but in the absence of buying prices eased off under scattered long liquidation. The news about the political situation is greatly responsible for the price changes. There is satisfactory progress towards peace but still we have not reached the final stage. Under such a state prices likely to fluctuate widely. Bombay Dyeing opened at Rs. 672 and after declining to Rs. 663 rallied to Rs. 667/8 by the close on short covering. Fazal shares opened at Rs. 357 and after declining seven rupees improved to Rs. 353/12. Pearls opened at Rs. 240 and gave way to Rs. 232 and by the close recovered to Rs. 236/14. In the miscellaneous section prices ruled quiet in sympathy with mill shares.

MILLS.
Bombay, Feb. 16.

100 Ahm. Advance	315
50 Apollo	3-0-0
10 Bom. Cotton P.	3-12
500 Bombay Cotton	130
250 Bombay Dyeing	667-8
250 Bradbury P.	160
250 Bradbury	130
100 Century	254-6
500 Central India P.	445/0
100 Central India	362-8
100 Colaba	106.4
100 Coorla	147/8
100 Crescent	70-0
250 Currim	70-0
250 David	110
250 Dawn	510
10 E. D. Sassoon D.	0-6-0
200 E. D. Sassoon	50
100 Elphinstone P.	20
100 Elphinstone	5-12
250 Fazulbhoy	353-12
100 Finlay	75
1000 Framji Petit	170
100 Gokak	128-12
1000 Hindustan	1,405
100 Indore Malwa	344.6
100 Jamshed Pref	60
250 Jamshed	10
50 Kastoorchand	11-12
100 Khatau	102-8
100 Kohinoor	128-2
250 Laxmi	1000
100 Madhowji	28-12
250 Madras United	275
1000 Maneckji Petit	738/12
100 Meyer Sassoon	45
1000 Morarji	354/6
50 Mysore	102-8
200 New Great P.	125-0
200 New Great	165
100 New City	50
250 Pabani	127/8
250 Pearl	236-14
100 Phoenix	290/0
10 Premier	1-0-0
100 Shapurji	5-12
1000 Sholapur	1435
250 Simplex	68-2
100 Swan	75
100 Swadeshi	280
25 Tata P.	14
25 Tata	30
500 Vishnu P.	567-8
500 Vishnu	1525
1000 Western	600

BANKS.

100-50 Baroda	72/0
50-25 Central	14-14
£10-5 Eastern	74
500 Imperial	1102/3
500-125 Imperial Contr.	273-2
100-50 India	87-8
5 Union	3.4-0

CEMENT.

10 Bundi	13-10
70 Gwalior	66-4
250 Indian	183-12
100 Kathi 1st P.	102
100 Katni 2nd P.	102-8
40 Katni Df.	597-8
100 Katni	152-8
10 Punjab P.	10-2
10 Punjab	8-6
100 Shahabad	146-4

INSURANCE.

10 Jupiter P.	8-2
15 Jupiter	7-8
15 New India	15-14
200,100 Oriental	1,600
10 Vulcan	5-8

ELECTRIC.

100 Ahmedabad	120
1000 Andhra Val. P.	946-4
1000 Andhra Val.	607-8
50 Bom. Tram P.	64.8KD.
50 Bombay Tram	118-2
100 Tata Hydro P.	105-0
100 Tata Hydro	107/8
1000 Tata Power P.	1055
1000 Tata Power	432-8

RAILWAYS.

500 Ahm. Prantij	805
100 Amritsar Patti	118
100 Central Provin.	87/0
100 Dho. Barramati	91-8
100 Guzrat	66-8
90 Mandra Bhon	65-8
500 Tapti Valley	672-8

MINING

10 Central India	0-12-0
10 Shivrajpur	13/8
150 Tata Steel 1 P.	118/0
100 Tata Stel 2 P.	48-8
30 Tata Steel D.	285-10
75 Tata Steel	26-8

MISCELLANEOUS.

100 Alcock	162/8
80 Bom. Uganda	16-0
250 Bom. Steam P.	200/10
250 Bom. Steam	174-6
50 Bom. Telephone	42
8s. Brit B. Petrol	3.0
125 Bombay Burma Old	472-8
50 Bom. Burma New	175
100 Indian Bleaching	108-12
15 Scindia	6-14

AMERICAN COTTON MARKETS
—:o:—
General Selling On Rains

U. S A MILL CONSUMPTION 454000 BALES

Bombay, Feb. 16.

The present rise in the prices of cotton is mainly due to better feeling here. There is improved demand from Europe, but American operators are hesitant to follow the rise. U. S. A. Mills consumption during January amounted 454,000 bales against 577,000 bales in 1929-30 and 638 000 bales in 1928-29 and 586,000 bales in 1927-28 and 603,000 bales in 1926-27. There is some improvement of about 50,000 bales during January over December last, but this is always usual with the turn over of the year. The speculative element in America is still showing no signs of entering the market and foreign buying is bound to meet with increased selling by Co-ops.

On Saturday the New York cotton futures market opened at a rise of 2 to 3 points, but reports of beneficial rains over the cotton belt influenced general selling. The market closed at a decline of 3 to 6 points. Spot cotton prices declined 5 points at 10.95 c.

The New Orleans cotton futures market was quiet but steady and closed at a decline of 3 to 7 points.

The Liverpool cotton futures market opened at a rise of 1 point and improved further on trade buying influenced by higher Egyptian cotton prices. The market closed at a rise of 2 to 3 points. Middling American spot cotton prices rose 8 points to 5.93 and sales were 3,000 bales.

Indian cotton futures advanced 3 points to May 4.74 and July 4.84. Egyptian cotton futures closed unchanged to a decline of 4 points.

NEW YORK COTTON REVIEW.

Confidence in the gradual improvement of trade and prospects of a reduction in acreage this spring have been reflected by the further advances in prices for raw cotton on the New York Cotton Exchange. The foreign trade buying is attributed partly to a better feeling in Europe while domestic trade buying has been combined with covering and with some broadening in speculative demand. The firmer Stock market has encouraged expectations of an improvement in general business. Small spot offerings and further March liquidation were readily absorbed, but demand slackened above eleven cents for May, suggesting an easier technical position and probably some apprehension that further advances would encourage planting. Some beneficial rains have fallen in the Central belt, particularly in Arkansas, but have been insufficient to relieve fully the droughty conditions. Crop preparations are reported to be well advanced.—Reuter.

PRIVATE CABLES.

N. Y. March Highest 10.93 (Opening); Lowest 10.87 (11-55 a.m.).

Reuter:—Market early advanced on trade buying, but reacted later on general rains and liquidation.

APPROXIMATE DIFFERENCE BETWEEN MARKETS.

Liverpool May (Expected) equal to 5.89; Broach A-M (Expected) Rs. 211 equal to 4.79. Difference 110 points equal to Rs. 49.

New York May (Close) 11.12 equal to 5.56; Broach A M (Expected) Rs. 211 equal to 4.79. Difference 77 points equal to Rs. 34.

Liverpool-New York (at N. Y. close and Liverpool due): May 66, October 56 (American points).

Messrs. Dreman and Co. have received the following cable from our Liverpool friends dated 14th February, 1931:—

Stubbs:—Market holding advance well spite heavy selling last few days position is obscure and difficult explain. Looks higher.

New York:—"Declined on general selling on reports of rain."

THE TATA OIL MILLS' QUOTATIONS.
EX. GODOWN, BOMBAY
Bombay Feb. 16.

Filtered Cocoanut Oil Ready Rs. 405 per ton.

Filtered Til Seed Oil Ready Rs. 18 per case of 84 lbs.

Cocoanut Cake Ready Rs. 94 per ton.

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BOMBAY TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 17, 1931.

"ACTED UNDER ORDERS"

Magistrate On Police Conduct On Black Sunday

SERGEANT FINAN ACQUITTED

The complaint filed by Miss Gulabbai Parker (14) charging Sergeant J. A. Finan of the Bombay City Police, with kidnapping her from lawful guardianship and wrongfully confining her on October 26 last which is known as "Black Sunday", was dismissed on Monday by Mr. D. N. D. Khandalawalla, Presidency Magistrate, Third Court, Bombay.

The case for the complainant was that she was arrested on October 26 along with thirteen women on the Esplanade Maidan and taken in a prison motor van. The van was taken as far as Vikroli, a suburb of Bombay, where all the women were made to get down in an out-of-the-way place, although they wanted to be taken back to Bombay. The sergeant instead of listening to them, dropped the women and drove away in his van to Bombay. Shortly after, a Bhatia gentleman happened to drive in his car that way and through his assistance the complainant and other women returned to Bombay.

COMMISSIONER'S EXPLANATION.

The complaint was forwarded first by the Magistrate to the Commissioner of Police who wrote back to say that Mr. Finan acted on the day in question under his instructions. On January 15 when the case was first called, the accused appeared in person and did not dispute the correctness of the statement made by the complainant. He added that he took the women in the van to Ghatkopar Road under the Commissioner's orders and dropped them there.

ACTED UNDER ORDERS.

Referring to the contention of the Counsel for the complainant, that under Section 84 of the City of Bombay Police Act, an arrested person should be brought before the officer in charge of the Section, the Magistrate observed that there was no reason "to believe that the accused would not have taken the complainant to the Esplanade Police Station. But before he could do anything, the Commissioner issued the order which he felt bound to carry out. I am therefore unable to hold that the accused deliberately acted contrary to the provisions of the Section."

The Magistrate next referred to the contention urged for the complainant that the Commissioner had no powers to order the discharge of a person beyond the limits of the city. Vikroli admittedly being beyond the limits of the city, it was pointed out that the accused was not bound to obey the Commissioner's order. In this connection, the Magistrate considered the argument advanced for the accused that he joined service about 18 months ago and that he acted in good faith. It was also stated that being comparatively new to the force, he feared that any kind of insubordination on his part would lead to his dismissal and he therefore considered himself bound to carry out the order which was not outrageously or manifestly wrong. The Magistrate held: "When there is a large crowd of people acting in defiance of the Commissioner's order prohibiting the flag salutation ceremony resulting in several lathi charges, the police would be taxed to their utmost capacity. In such extraordinary circumstances, when naturally there would be considerable excitement all round, it would be unreasonable to expect a young sergeant acting on the spur of the moment, in obedience to the Commissioner's order, to pause and consider calmly whether the order was strictly according to law."

In conclusion, the Magistrate held that as the order of the Commissioner was issued on the Maidan, "the accused was led to believe in good faith under a misconception of facts that he was bound by law to carry out the order. Therefore he is entitled to the protection afforded by the two Sections (363 and 342) of the Indian Penal Code. Accordingly I discharge the notice and dismiss the complaint."

Mr. Cursetji J. Cursetji, Bar-at-Law, appeared for the complainant; and Mr. S. G. Velinkar, Bar-at-Law, appeared for the accused.

CHIRNER SATYAGRAHA CASE

—:o:—

Question Of Transfer

HIGH COURT ISSUES RULE

Mr. Justice Madgankar and Mr. Justice Murphy, on the apellate side of the Bombay High Court issued a rule on the Government pleader on Monday to explain why the trial of the 47 accused in the Chirner Forest Satyagraha Case should not be transferred from the Alibag Court to the Thana Sessions Court. The accused in the case have been committed to the sessions on charges of murder, rioting etc., and the case has been fixed for hearing on March 16. The application stated that at Alibag, the accused would not have the privilege of a jury which they would have at Thana.

Mr. Coyajee with Mr. Dharap appeared for the applicants.

ALIGARH UNIVERSITY

—:o:—

12 Lakhs Added To University Funds

ALIGARH, Feb. 12.

Dr. Ross Masood who has during the short period of a year added the appreciable sum of Twelve Lakhs to the University funds and serured a permanent grant of Rs. 2,000 per month from H. E. H. the Nizam has been further encouraged in his earnest endeavours by Nawab Moind-ud-Daula Bahadur of Hyderabad Deccan,, who has today sent Rs. 5,000 as the first instalment towards his munificent donation of Rs. 10,000.

A meeting was held here to thank the generous donor and congratulate the untiring Vice-Chancellor.

It is understood that Dr. Ross Masood will make another appeal to the country. He is determined to have one crore for permanent funds to complete the work which was started by his grand-father the great Sir Sayed, and for which he has come to Aligarh at great sacrifice.—A. P. I.

"ALL ASIA MOURNS MOTILAL"

—:o:—

Dr Suhrawardy's Tribute To The "Old Warrior"

APPEAL FOR RECONCILIATION

NEW DELHI, Feb. 12.

Dr. Suhrawardy, member of the Legislative Assembly, in the course of an interview to the "Associated Press," regarding his impressions about the late Pandit Motilal Nehru, said:

I welcome the opportunity of this interview to pay my respectful homage and humble tribute to the memory of Panditji for which I cherish the highest esteem and regard. When barely a month ago we mourned the untimely death of Maulana Mohamed Ali, little did I imagine that a few weeks later we shall have to lament the loss of yet another illustrious son of Mother India who deliberately laid down his life in the service of the Motherland. Indeed I believe that the distinguished son of Mother India whose untimely death all Asia mourns to-day will go down to posterity as one of the greatest political world-figures of modern times.

I need not dwell on the chief qualities of his head and heart. His intellectual supremacy was acknowledged on all hands and his social gifts, charming personality, polished and winning manners, sweet disposition and sparkling wit endeared him to all who knew him. As a leader of men he occupied a unique and unrivalled position.

SUPREME SACRIFICE.

At the height of his professional success he made the supreme sacrifice of his wealth and position at the call of duty and with his whole family plunged headlong into the Non-Co-operation movement. He abandoned a magnificent practice at the Bar and preferred the loneliness of the prison cell to the allurements of his Palace of pleasures and upto the last moment of his life "scorned delight and lived laborious days."

In a memorable speech in the Assembly he had referred to the foundation of the edifice of Swaraj over his bones. The voice of levity which attempted to interrupt him and substitute "ashes" for "bones" was awed into silence and died unuttered, choked by the solemnity of his tones and the earnestness of his utterance.

TEMPLE OF PEACE AND GOODWILL.

It is a solace to many of us that before his eyes closed on the gloom and vanities of the world, his dying gaze caught the faint glimmerings of the dawn of victory for the great cause for which he fought and bled and laid down his life. Let us hope that the genuine sorrow and regret of friends and foes of followers and opponents, would build a bridge of reconciliation leading to the temple of peace and good-will within which alone can be seen enthroned and enshrined the goddess of Swaraj whose vision had haunted the old warrior and within the toils and tangles of whose lovely locks lie enmeshed and enchained the captive hearts of countless youths of Mother India.—A. P.

'64 NEEDLES IN GIRL'S LEG

—:o:—

Sorcery "Cure" For Fits

WOMEN ARRESTED

ROME.

Sixty-four sewing needles found in a young girl's leg when she was taken to hospital at Milazzo, near Messina, Sicily, appear to have been inserted as the result of cruel superstition.

Her stepmother has been arrested, and so have two other local women, who are accused of practising witchcraft.

A surgeon at the hospital extracted 40 of the needles and located the others; but no attempt was made to get them out because it was found that, owing to acute inflammation, the leg would prabably have to be amputated.

Some time ago a doctor said that the girl, who frequently had fits, was suffering from neurasthenia.

Seeing no improvement resulting from the doctor's prescriptions, her stepmother took her to a sorceress.

There she was told that the case was serious, and that the girl must be examined by another sorceress, a woman of 83 years.

This woman prescribed that one or two sewing needles should be thrust into the girl's right leg each time she suffered from her fits.—"Daily Herald."

HIGH COMMISSIONER

—:o:—

Office Not Closed In Panditji's Honour

A representative of the London branch of the Congress called at the High Commissioner's office and was seen by Mr. Montogomery, Secretary, General Department, who was requested to close the office this afternoon in memory of Pandit Motilal Nehru when a condolence meeting for the purpose has been arranged at Essex Hall.

In reply Mr. Montogomery writes to the Secretary, Congress, London branch: "I am to inform you that as promised then the question of grant of special leave to Indian members of the staff of this office to attend the meeting has been placed before the Deputy High Commissioner. He has agreed that heads of departments may grant any application made to them for the purpose named provided that public business will permit. I am, however, to say that it has not been found possible to acquiesce in the suggestion made that the office of the High Commissioner should close from 3-30 p.m. to-morrow as a mark of respect to the late Pandit Motilal Nehru.—"Liberty." Special Cable.

MAHATMAJI TO VISIT KAIRA.

Continued Repression In The District.

(From A Correspondent)

NADIAD, Feb. 14.

Mahatma Gandhi writes from Allahabad in a letter addressed to a worker of the Satyagrahashram, who is at present working in this district that he is very anxious to visit Kaira District, and intends to do so at the earliest opportunity.

AT BIDAJ.

On the 28th ultimo the District Deputy Collector accompanied by some officers and about five policemen went to Bidaj, a village in Mahemdabad Taluka for collection of land revenue. The following six cultivators were called for and pressed to pay their land revenue. (1) Mahanbhai Punjubhai, (2) Himatbhai Ishwarbhai, (3) Gardhanbhai Shivabhai, (4) Jeshangbhai Mohanbhai, (5) Vithalbhai Haribhai, (6) Karsanbhai Joitabhai.

The cultivators pleaded their incapacity to pay whereupon all of them were handed over to the mercy of the policemen who, it is alleged, abused them, held them by the neck and threatened to beat them. This village has not joined the no-tax campaign but its crops are reported to be so bad that the villagers have pleaded for suspension of land revenue but without any effect. The total crop income of the village this year is estimated to be about Rs. 2,000 only, while it has to pay to the Government in land revenue, irrigation charges and interest on Government loans Rs. 8,862 in all.

A BOY DETAINED FOR REVENUE

On the 11th instant the Talati of Tranja (Matar) detained a Muslim boy aged only 10 years for realisation of land revenue. He was released only when his brother, who was really responsible to pay the sum, came and paid Rs. 10 in payment of his revenue dues. The same Talati also detained a woman cultivator Bai Nathi for the whole day and after trying to persuade her to pay the revenue, allowed her to go in the evening. The Talati is alleged to have threatened her with imprisonment for six months, to which she is reported to have replied that she was prepared to be imprisoned even for 12 months but she would never pay the revenue. The police-patel of the village who is related to her, also tried to persuade her to pay the sum and rebuked her for taking this attitude, but she refused to yield to any persuasions, rebukes or reproaches.

BARBERS THREATENED.

On the 11th instant two young volunteers were arrested at Dakore while picketing at the liquor shop. After arrest they were taken to the police custody, and were asked a series of questions as to where they took their meals, where they slept, who was the dictator of their committee, etc. Similar questions were put to another volunteer who was arrested in the evening the same day. As a result of these inquiries the owners of the hotels, where the volunteers were taking thei rmeals were called and warned not to give anything to the volunteers. It is alleged, the police also warned some barbers not to give their services to the volunteers. In this way the police are trying to oust the volunteers from the town, but picketing goes on uninterruptedly.

CENSUS FORMS WRONGLY FILLED UP.

As elsewhere the schoolmasters of the Kaira town are entrusted with the work of filling in the census forms. But it is a difficult task for them to get correct information as the town people do not co-operate with them. Most of the census numbers on the houses have been erased and people do not give any answers to the queries put to them. Consequently, it is surmised that these masters fill in any information that they can gather from second hand sources.

POLICE AT MUNICIPAL MEETINGS.

The Nadiad Municipality in its meeting held on the 11th instant passed an adjournment motion as a protest against the continuous presence of the police in municipal meetings in spite of the protest of the members.

Mr. Ramprasad Panditji of Bombay was arrested at Thasra on the 9th instant when a procession was arranged in honour of Pandit Motilalji. He inquired of the policeman who arrested him—whether he was a genuine policeman as he was not in his official uniform. But it is alleged the police got annoyed at this, and drove him to the police custody roughly handling him on the way. Subsequently he was tried at Thasra and sentenced to four months' rigorous imprisonment plus a fine of Rs. 50 or in default one and a half months' additional rigorous imprisonment.

JUSTICE!

Mr. Chunilal Bhagat, who was recently working as the Secretary of the Gujarat Untouchable Association after his release from jail, was arrested again at the end of the last month and asked to present himself in the Court on the day of the trial. Subsequently he was tried at Kaira on the 10th instant for an offence of publishing a Kaira District Congress Bulletin in last December—about a month and a half before his trial.

SURAT DICTATOR ARRESTED

—:o:—

While Leading Motilal Day Procession

SURAT, Feb. 16.

The Seventh Dictator of the Surat District Congress Committee was arrested yesterday afternoon, while leading a bare-headed procession in connection with Pandit Motilal's Shradha. Soon after, Vilasvati, wife of Chandra Vadan Mehta, was appointed the 8th Dictator and the procession made its way to Dakkaovara where it terminated at a meeting.

Police officials with constables were present, but did not interfere. Hindus as well as Muslims throughout the city observed a hartal yesterday.—A. P.

ARRESTS OF VOLUNTEERS

—:o:—

Census Numbers Erased

(From A Correspondent.)

SURAT, Feb. 14.

The Kadod division of Bardoli taluka sent batch after batch for erasing the census numbers and breaking the ordinances. The officials arrested the first batch. There arose the second. They arrested the second and there was third. They have arrested that too and now several batches are formed in the different parts of the taluka.

The batch arrested to-dav was taken to Bardoli lock-up. When the volunteers asked for food they were abused and told they came there for food and nothing else. No food was given them, but they were released later on. There are nearly ten such cases in the different localities of the taluka where the batches were arrested and inspite of their admitting that they were out for breaking all the ordinances, were released after some hour's detention. The batches in some cases consist of only two people while in some they are more that ten.

"YELLOW CERTIFICATES.

The Mamlatdar of Jalalpore taluka is trying his almost to collect revenue. He advises the people to buy cattle and go on with dairy-business and then pay up the tax;

Jalalpore peasants are now awarded "Yellow certificates" (Japti-notices). The peasants take pride in possessing such ceretificates which they hold for the certificates of endourance.

BROACH NEWS

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Sjt. Ravishanker Jailed

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

Broach, Feb. 14.

Sjt. Ravishanker Bhatt the ninth "Dictator" of Broach, was sentenced to four months' rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 100 or in default one and half month imprisonment more. Sjt. Baladin Alias Bhamto Bhutt has also been sentenced to two months' rigorous imprisonment.

SECURITY DEMANDED.

The District Magistrate of Broach has demanded security from the well-known weekly "Payagam" and hence the last issue of "Payagam" was not published. Now it is said that the security has been given in pursuance of the resolutions of All-India Journalists' Association and the paper will be out with great improvement from 18th February.

BACK FROM JAIL.

Sjt. Thakorlal Diwan who was sentenced to two months' imprisonment was released from Sabarmati Jail on 12th February. He came here on 14th February, by 12-45 a.m. train. Thousands assembled on the station to receive him. Prominent among them were Sjt. Dinkarao N. Desai, the President of the Municipality. Sjt. Sidebhoy "Dictator" and Mr. Jahangir Ardesher Gandhi, editor "Broach Samachar", Sjt. Diwan was greeted with loud cries of Inquilab Zindabad. He was taken in a procession throught the city.

THE NEW "DICTATOR."

Sjt. Sidibhoy Pirbhoy Masalavala has been nominated as the new "Dictator" of Broach. Sjt. Sidibhoy is a well-known Khilafat worker he had joined the N. C. O. movement in 1918. He is very popular among Muslims. He is also the municipal corporator. The rumour is afloat that after Mr. Sidibhoy five other Muslim leaders will succeed him as "Dictators."

LEGAL PRACTITIONERS' CONFERENCE

—:o:—

Sequel To Disciplinary Action By Judges

NAGPUR, Feb. 16.

The Local District Bar Association has resolved to hold a Conference of the C. P. and Berar Legal Practitioners to consider the situation created by the contemplated disciplinary action against lawyers taking part in the Civil Disobedience movement.

Motilal Day, as prescribed by Mahatma Gandhi, was observed here yesterday. There was practically a complete hartal, only a few Mohammedan shops remaining open.—A. P.

"MAHARASSTRA" EDITOR CONGRATULATED

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(From Our Correspondent.)

NAGPUR, Feb. 13.

At a meeting held in the Town Hall last night speeches were made by Dr. Khare and Mr. Dhavle, pleader congratulating Mr. C. A. Ogale, Editor "Maharashtra" on his arrest. The meeting had been arranged by the C. P. Marathi War Council. Mr. Ogale has been conducting the paper for the last 18 years and the "Maharashtra" is the only leading bi-weekly newspaper of the province.

MOTILAL DAY IN ALLAHABAD

Mahatmaji's Call To Country

—:o:—

ALLAHABAD, Feb. 15.

Allahabad observed Motilal Nehru Memorial Day and the programme recommended by Mahatma Gandhi was carried out. A hartal was observed, processions were taken out and at a public meeting held near Sangam under the presidentship of Maulana Abul Kalam Azad the audience took the pledge drafted by Mahatma Gandhi to dedicate themselves to the achievement of "Purna Swaraj". Addressing the meeting Mahatma Gandhi referred to the example left behind by the late Pandit who had sacrificed his life for his country and the cause he had at heart. People should not relax their efforts but should carry out the pledge just taken. Mahatma Gandhi deplored the Benares riots.—A. P.

Motor Fatality In Bangalore

BANGALORE, Feb. 15.

While negotiating a sharp bend at high speed in a Palace car, three employees attached to the Palace garage met with disaster last night. One man was killed on the spot and another was seriously injured and was removed to hospital. The third has absconded. The car, it is said, turned turtle and was badly damaged. At the inquest held this afternoon, death due to accident was returned.—A. P.

NO AGREEMENT ON FINANCIAL POLICY

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Scullin's Followers Shutout

LONDON, Feb. 16.

Sydney.—Private Conference attended by Messrs. Scullin, Theodore, Lang and Federal and State Executives of Labour Party to decide the financial policy to be submitted to electors at the by-election in East Sydney broke up without result on State leaders refusing to compromise. It was subsequently announced that Mr. Lang's policy would serve as Labour platform in the by-election and no advocate of Scullin's or Theodore's policy would be allowed to appear on Labour platform during the campaign. It is understood that Mr. Scullin warned the delegates that Lang's scheme would result in ruin but Mr. Land refused to accept the Federal Government's plan and advocated "bold and courageous linec of action.—Reuter.

FAUSTS' HOME AS CAFE

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BERLIN'S GREAT EQUESTRIAN TOURNAMENT.

The dwelling house in Bad Kreuznach of Dr. Johannes Sabillicus Faust, the famous practitioner of black magic in the Middle Ages, has been converted by its present owners into cafe. Dr. Faust was the historical prototyppe for Goethe's great drama of the same name.

BERLIN'S GREAT EQUESTRIAN TOURNAMENT.

More than 3,000 entries have been received for the international riding and driving tournament to be held on the Berlin Exposition Grounds from January 30 to February 8. Sweden, Holland, Italy, Czechoslovakia and other European countries will be represented by their best horsemen. The Italians in particular, whose method of riding is famed, will bring no less than fifteen of their best jumpers. The tournament will be held in connection with the annual "Green Week," devoted to agriculture and the chase.

JUNKERS WINS.

The Ikarus Aviation Company of Athens has ordered from the Junkers Works here four large, three-motor passengers airplanes of the type G 24. The order was secured in competition with fifteen other manufacturers of planes, among the mHenry Ford.

JAPANESE ART IN BERLIN.

The first exhibition of modern Japanese painting ever held in Germany has begun in the Academy of Arts here. It includes 150 pictures painted especially for this exhibition by 142 Japanese artists. In connection with this exhibition the East Asiatic Museum in the Prinz Albrecht Strasse is showing a representative exhibit of its masterworks of Japanese art from that country's greatest art periods.—"Deutsche Verkehs Blatter."

Montgomery Jail Case

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The "Tribune" writes:—

We are surprised to learn that it has been decided to hold the trial of the Montgomery Jail official, who has been prosecuted on a serious charge, within the precincts of the Jail. The charge against the jail official is that he, along with his alleged accomplices caused the death of a prisoner in a most inhuman manner. It is of the utmost importance that the trial should be in circumstances which would inspire public confidence and preclude the possibility of a miscarriage of justice. For this it is absolutely necessary that the trial should be held in open court and not in the gaol and that the witnesses, who are themselves undergoing imprisonment in the Montgomery Jail, are removed from that gaol and the possibility of their being influenced by the accused or any jail official is eliminated as far as it is reasonably possible to do so.

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